



British Prime Minister Wilson chatting with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau.

Wilson in U.S. To See Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

ried questions, Mr. Wilson appeared to the international community not to conduct post-mortems on the civil war.

Asked whether he is worried about Russian influence in Nigeria in view of Nigerian government statements that Soviet military aid tipped the scales toward a federal victory, Mr. Wilson replied, "I personally do not feel it necessary to go back into the past. We should look to the future."

"Those who want to argue about the past—by all means let them do it. We are concerned with a united and, we hope, prosperous Nigeria."

Mr. Wilson heaped scorn on a suggestion that the timing of the collapse of Biafra had somehow been engineered by his government so that he could take credit if he called a general election early this year.

His reaction, when told such a suggestion had been made, was one of amazement.

"I have seen some pretty strange comments on the Nigerian situation, but I have not seen one as strange as this. Words fail me..." he said. "It implies a degree of British government control of Nigeria which I don't think anyone has suggested we have."

On his arrival in Ottawa yesterday Mr. Wilson was greeted with a remark from Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp which appeared to reflect worry that Britain's eventual entry into the European Common Market might hurt its trade with Canada.

Kennedy Sees Whitewash
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., said today that he has been "disturbed by official statements from the British government which serve to whitewash the situation in eastern Nigeria."

He said he hopes President Nixon, during his talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, will give top priority to Biafran relief needs and to joint cooperative efforts with the federal government in Lagos "to save human life."



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News Analysis

A Turning Point in Europe On Sharing U.S. Troop Costs

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Jan. 26 (WP).—There seems no doubt that a just-ended conference here of prominent German and American marks a turning point in the dialogue between Bonn and Washington.

The message conveyed by the Americans—or at least by those here with votes in the United States Senate or a say in the administration—was that the old ways of organizing collective security in Europe are finished, or nearly so.

Among themselves, the Americans were divided on how essential it was to maintain U.S. troops in Europe at their present level. But they agreed that this time there was no way out of the dilemma except for the Europeans, and mainly the West Germans, to begin sharing the burden, perhaps pay-

Brandt, Allies Meet in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ly reacted to the move, informed sources said Soviet diplomats had shown interest.

In view of their pending initiative, the Allies let it be known they would like Mayor Klaus Schmeitz to hold off for the time being his plan to offer German-level talks on Berlin to the East German premier.

Mr. Brandt drove to City Hall, where he served for ten years as Berlin's mayor, to talk with Mr. Schmeitz after his conference with the Allies.

The chancellor described the traffic disturbances which are causing delays of four to eight hours to trucks and other motorists as "grotesque" and "senseless."

"It is grotesque to speak of a relaxation of tensions and then to molest people in such a senseless manner," Mr. Brandt said.

The sixth German-American conference began, by chance, just two days after President Nixon's State of the Union message, in which he said that "we shall be faithful to our treaty commitments, but we shall reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs."

He made no exceptions for Europe, and the line taken by Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., was timed to capitalize on the speech's impact here.

All the old arguments against American troop reductions were paraded out, sometimes by the Germans and sometimes by Americans.

They stressed that the East-West dialogue, led by Washington and Bonn, would be jeopardized by unilateral changes. They pointed out that one-sided action would court the Western bargaining position in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and at some distant dialogue with the Warsaw Pact on mutual troop reductions.

Former Under Secretary of State George Ball said that reductions would be a "great mistake."

And former U.S. High Commissioner to Germany John J. McElroy, who was present 25 years ago when American influence rolled into Europe behind the advancing armies, said that "the American people wouldn't stand for a purely symbolic commitment."

Unstated but obvious in all the arguments was the suggestion that troop withdrawals would mean diminution of American influence in Europe.

Sen. Percy and his followers countered that all that was important compared with the ample fact that American priorities were changing, and that America's problems were bigger than Europe's.

"Behind the Shield"

And others were equally unimpressed by the old arguments, particularly by the strategic ones. Sen. Charles Mathias, R., Md., who indicated he would keep an open mind on troop levels, said nevertheless that "behind the (NATO) shield, nothing very much is happening."

President Nixon is committed to maintaining troop levels until mid-1971. The message of Senators Percy, Mathias and Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., was that the Europeans may have until then to come up with a "burden-sharing" plan.

Under Sen. Percy's plan, the European countries could form a "pool" to pay some of the troop costs here, such as salaries of local employees, amounting to \$800 million a year, and military construction expenses.

To Increase Commitment

This would have the advantage of allowing the Europeans to increase their NATO commitment without expanding their own military establishments.

The question that none of the delegates here could answer was whether this would satisfy American public opinion. Europeans dispute the logic of a psychological connection between the American withdrawal from Vietnam and Europe, on grounds that U.S. troops are not dying in West Germany.

But the conference suggested to some Germans that logic was not the only factor guiding American public opinion.

This having been made clear, Sen. Percy's optimistic closing statement yesterday, hoping that we can readjust on a new basis was full of meaning.

Indiscipline Of Lagos Army Is Criticized

Massive Help Urged By Aide of U Thant

(Continued from Page 1)

point of view of law and order, but it also puts a severe strain on officers and transport and restricts their contribution to the relief effort.

The report said that there were no restrictions on former rebel soldiers and that meetings between former adversaries "are usually very warm and friendly."

Many refugees beg in the streets and their condition is bad, the report went on, adding that sometimes the army runs kitchens for them from its own resources but this was inadequate.

Mr. Khan estimated that one million people need assistance in varying degrees.

"On Jan. 21 the NRC (Nigerian Red Cross), according to their own figures, had distributed enough food to provide one cup per head for 18,000 people and were not sure when they would reach the same people again. This is obviously not adequate," he said.

Massive U.S. AID

Meanwhile, U.S. sources said here today that a massive airlift of 21 American C-141 cargo planes bringing trucks and emergency supplies will begin on Wednesday.

The huge jets, which form the Bulwark of the airlift supply to Biafra, will carry 50 ten-ton trucks to distribute food, 30 generators for emergency clinics and sickbays, 10,000 blankets and 10,000 hurricane lamps for portable hospitals and other supplies.

Today, a U.S.-chartered DC-8 made its second flight to Lagos with jeeps and a portable hospital. The U.S. government is providing three of the collapsible hospitals, capable of holding about 200 beds each.

Two DC-8s were expected early this week to begin shuttling food and supplies between Lagos and Enugu and Port Harcourt.

Parliamentary Debate

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A vast international relief enterprise is moving to the aid of the people of Biafra and 1,500 tons of food supplies were distributed last week in the forward area of the defeated Nigerian province, a British government minister said today during an emergency debate in Parliament.

Maurice Foley, a Foreign Office minister who returned last week from a survey of the plight of the Biafrans, told the House of Commons that 13,000 tons of food were already available in Nigeria for relief purposes and another 5,000 tons are due next week.

"Another 6,500 tons of imported food is in the pipeline and can be speeded up if necessary," he said. More than 1,500 tons have been bought locally and another 15,000 are being purchased, he said. The immediate distribution target of the Nigerian Red Cross is 4,000 tons a week.

The debate was held at the demand of opposition Conservative backbenchers who called on the government to override the objections of the Lagos government and take over control of the relief operation.

Mr. Foley, supported by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, former Conservative prime minister and now the party's foreign-affairs spokesman, said that Nigeria was a sovereign nation and Britain had no right to mix into its affairs except on request.

George Thomson, a Foreign Office minister, declared: "We stand ready to do whatever is required to meet whatever the Biafrans tell us are their immediate relief needs. Afterward we shall look forward to cooperating with Nigeria in reconstruction of a united Nigeria."

Mobutu in Lagos

LAGOS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Congo's President Joseph D. Mobutu arrived today for a two-day state visit after a brief stopover in Albert-Bernard Bongo of Gabon.

Gen. Mobutu, the first head of state to visit Nigeria since the war's end, could be attempting to bring together Nigeria and Gabon, deeply divided because of Gabon's support of Biafra, informed sources said.

The radio, generally a mirror of official thinking, said the "campaign of palmistry" against the Third Marine Commando Division was a purposeful attempt to foment interdivisional rivalry in the army.

Lagos Radio Cites Europe's 'Ill-Will'

LAGOS, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Nigeria radio, in a scathing editorial today, accused the British, American and French press of malicious reporting.

"We must accept the reality of European ill-will against us and [adopt] similar measures to combat them," the radio said.

"Where is their much-vaunted sense of justice and fair play...? They do not apply [this] when dealing with Africans."

"The radio, generally a mirror of official thinking, said the 'campaign of palmistry' against the Third Marine Commando Division was a purposeful attempt to foment interdivisional rivalry in the army."

Another tremendous lift could be given to relief in this area by the Niger River at Onitsha, 40 miles north of here. The Biafrans blew up the east end of the bridge early in the war.

The ferry that now connects the roads at Onitsha carries only five or six cars, and it breaks down frequently. On Friday there were people who had been waiting 24 hours to cross. But there is no sign of any urgent action to make even temporary repairs to the bridge.

The food needs around Uli are of course not as great as before the surrender, when hundreds of thousands of those who had fled from the advancing Nigerian troops were in the area. Now most of those have set off for their old homes, where they will try to get by with the help of relatives.

What remains here are the sick, those too weak from hunger to move, and the large indigenous population.

The people here are hungry and penniless, and there are cases of starvation and *Kwashiorkor*, the often fatal protein deficiency. The traveler does not see vast numbers in the last stages of starvation.

The hospital superintendent, Dr. Ogukwe, said he thought there was goodwill among many in the vicious army. But he wished there was more of a sense of urgency and more willingness to use outside help.

"America has lots of wheat," he said. "Why not fly it in to here? Or use helicopters from Port Harcourt. It should be like it was in the Berlin blockade."

"We are defeated, so we cannot complain. But we believe the head of state when he speaks of reconciliation."

"You can make some things clear to third-rate minds... it seems especially important... to make one's position absolutely clear beyond all doubt—and in good time too," Mr. Conquest advised.

Citing the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Conquest said of the Kremlin leaders: "The first thing to expect of them is that they will blunder into situations. The second thing is that they do not have a clear and single will."



PATRIOT—The latest fashion fad in Lagos is to wear long, brightly colored shirts with a portrait of Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state.

Deep Inside Fallen Biafra, Victims Suffer in Silence

By Anthony Lewis

AWO-OMAMMA, Nigeria (NYT).

The man lying on his back on the hospital bed had a long surgical scar running down the front of his body. He was so emaciated that where his stomach should have been, the scar looked as if it rested on his backbone.

The operation had been done in a hospital in the last days of Biafra. When the hospital was caught in the last lightning, bullets killed one man and wounded 30. This patient, along with others, fled into the bush. For a week he had almost nothing to eat.

"Before, he was just in a vital condition," said the surgeon, Bernard Lhuillier, one of three French doctors here. "Now it is finished." Couldn't he be fed back to strength?

"We would need blood and protein concentrates and we do not have any," the doctor said. "All we have is a little rice and wheat and cornmeal, and these people cannot take bulk food. It is not possible."

This was the capitulation of this secessionist region on Jan. 12, this hospital has had one truckload of relief food. This morning it had 16 bags of grain on hand—about a two-day supply for the 300 patients.

"I saw Dr. Hobbs in Enugu," Dr. Lhuillier said, "and he said food was no problem, no problem. But we don't see it here." Dr. George Hobbs, an Englishman, is area

medical adviser to the Nigerian Red Cross.

The medical superintendent of the Awo-Omma Hospital, Dr. Umello Ogukwe, said he was more concerned about the people in the surrounding area than about his hospital's needs. This is said to be the most densely populated part of Africa south of the Sahara. Awo-Omma alone has 30,000 people in its bush settlements.

"If the community around us is neglected and hungry," Dr. Ogukwe said, "we cannot go on. It is no good giving us 16 bags of rice if there is none for the people."

There are food stocks in Enugu, and more coming from Port Harcourt. But here, in the heart of the last Biafran redoubt, it is 100 miles from either of those places. The roads are in bad condition and there are few trucks.

The irony is that Awo-Omma is just six miles by the best road in Nigeria—from the airstrip at Uli, which for a year and a half linked Biafra to the outside world. Uli could be used today. The runway is actually a widened part of the road, and cars now drive over it. The wreckage of six relief planes can be seen in the scrub nearby. There is a small cemetery with a dozen wooden crosses over the pilots' graves.

That the airstrip could have survived in a country of such total destruction by bombs and shells seems remarkable. The explanation given is that the Biafrans put the control tower 20 miles away from the runway.

Since the Biafran surrender the Nigerian government has refused to use Uli for relief flights. Various explanations have been given. The real one—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian head of state, conceded the other day—is that Uli symbolizes the rebellion and all that the victors fought against.

Dr. Ogukwe said essential time would be provided if, even now, the government permitted a one-for-all operation sending 30 planes to Uli. During the last year of Biafra's existence, that many planes landed at Uli almost every night.

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Map Error May Have Brought U.S. Attack on 'Wrong' My Lai

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—An American reporter recently in Vietnam said he was convinced that U.S. troops who allegedly carried out a massacre at My Lai in March, 1968, attacked the place by mistake.

He said the intended target, where strong opposition was expected from the Viet Cong's 48th Local Force Battalion, was a hamlet listed on U.S. maps as My Lai-1, or "Pinkville," from its color on the map.

Instead, he said, the U.S. troops destroyed another hamlet about three miles away, labeled My Lai-4, where Americans had never previously run into any trouble. This hamlet was known to the Vietnamese as Kom Lang.

Richard Hammer, in an article in the current issue of Look magazine, said, "This conclusion becomes inescapable" after spending some days at the scene interviewing American troops and staff officers, as well as at least 50 Vietnamese. He also examined reports of the action and studied U.S. and Vietnamese maps.

Major Remapping

Mr. Hammer, a staff writer on The New York Times, is writing a book about the My Lai incident. He said part of the tragic error stemmed from a major remapping of Vietnam by U.S. Army cartographers.

"Thus what was known to the people as My Lai became My Lai-1; Kom Lang became My Lai-4; four other sub-hamlets were also called My Lai. But the people continued to call their communities by their original names, and did not even know of the Americanized names."

Mr. Hammer said the error became apparent when, during numerous interviews with Vietnamese in the area, no one had heard of a massacre at My Lai, where the Viet Cong waited. People did, however, hear about a massacre at Kom Lang, where there were no Viet Cong.

Since U.S. troops believed they were attacking My Lai-1, the battle plan called for a surprise and lightning thrust, without the usual leaflet and loudspeaker warnings, Mr. Hammer said.

He added that when he gave his

Buddhist Probe
Claims 394 Were
Killed at My Lai

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (WP).—South Vietnam's militant Buddhists claimed today that 394 persons were killed at My Lai village in March, 1968, and another 176 are still missing.

The Buddhists sent their own investigators to the scene of the alleged "massacre" attributed to American troops and interviewed surviving relatives and neighbors.

All the victims, the Buddhists found, were from My Lai village, but were living in several different hamlets at the time of the alleged massacre.

The total of 570 confirmed or probable victims tallied closely with the 576 claimed by the Viet Cong's Liberation News Agency to have been killed.

The Buddhist investigators said they found My Lai, which had formerly been "a lovely place," turned into "a desolate place."

"Hundreds of houses were wiped out by bombs, shells, and the rest were leveled off by U.S. Army tractors without any regard for the people, even fresh tombs of the March 1968 massacre victims," the investigators reported.

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Romney Proud Of 'Brainwashing'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Former Gov. George Romney said today he helped awaken the nation to the "tragic mistake" in Vietnam by saying "he had been brainwashed" by the military temporarily supporting escalation of the war.

Mr. Romney, now Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, told a questioner at a news conference:

"I'm very proud of that particular term. I think history will show that I was using an accurate term at the time (the fall of 1967). Dr. Acheson has confirmed that was also brainwashed."

"I made up my mind with regard to the Vietnamese conflict, that we made a tragic mistake, and I voiced that over a year in less dramatic terms and nobody paid me attention until I used that particular term. And I'm glad it did because nobody has gotten it. I hope they get it."

Report Give
3 Options of
Toxin Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States will lose the practical and propaganda advantages it has reaped in the of the President's announced in November.

In the inter-agency discussion that led to the paper on toxic Defense Department, acknowledged it had a supply of poison gas stockpiled at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. The Pentagon told the representatives of the other agencies that the gas had lost their potency would be destroyed.

The President will also settle the disagreement in the Pentagon and the Department concerning the Geneva protocol.

Mr. Nixon said the United States would "renounce the use of biological agents and weapons all other methods of warfare." That renunciation beyond the protocol, it was United States would not "in kind" with weapons of warfare.

The Defense Department's Joint Chiefs of Staff have informal understanding on the of the United States, or explicit reservation to the effect that if another nation starts a war, the States would no longer of itself bound not to use the several nations made a reservation when they became to the Geneva protocol. The State Department is the United States doing argues that this sort of reservation would undercut the November decision and relied on the United States.

William P. Rogers in 1968 the U.S. proposed to encourage a negotiated Middle East peace.

White House officials said the administration's attempts have been misunderstood. They did not elaborate.

Today's White House comments, however, failed to quiet Senate Democratic critics of administration policy.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., said the administration's proposed compromise settlement between Israel and the Arab nations amounted to "attempting to pull the rug out from under Israel's feet."

The effort to "balance" American policy was against both Israel's and the United States' best interests, he said. "Only a well-armed Israel, within secure borders and with a strong economy, can withstand the Soviet pressures" in the Mideast, Sen. Ribicoff added.

Sen. Ribicoff, in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record, accused the French government of double-dealing in connection with the sale of jet fighters to Libya, and also assailed Egypt.

"The Egyptian instigation and implementation of the deal leaves a stench of duplicity that even the most insensitive diplomatic

Differences in Belgium

Attack Union

Belgium

Andarmes Disperse

Ideat Strikers

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 26 (AP).—Coal miners, at odds with unions over their three-week strike for more pay, attacked union offices in the town of Ruesdonk, eight miles north of Limburg Province capital.

Miners claimed the unions, who had called the strike, have let down. They are also bitter about a government decision that a 10-year-old bonus be paid last Friday only to those who were on the job. The bonus will get the bonus later.

The unions, who had estimated 1,000 miners, who were on strike at the coal mine of Ruesdonk, attacked the new offices of the Social Christian Labor Party, smashing the windows and setting down a lamp post.

There were no more later demonstrations, and charged with night and rifle butts to disperse the demonstrators.

Brussels, Limburg parliament, the Social Christian Labor Party government coalition called a Premier Gaston Eyskens and a Premier André Cools to discuss the situation.

As well as a strike in the five mines, among about 22,000 workers, is a production loss estimated at 10,000 tons of industrial coal.

The miners are demanding an 18 percent raise in wages. They rejected a union offer of a 16 percent raise over 14 months for workers and a 13 percent raise for underground workers.

S. Food Prices

Illustration in yesterday's issue of the International Herald Tribune on the increase in prices in the United States.

The caption under the illustration said: "The nation's food prices are rising faster than ever."

The illustration shows a large, dark, swirling mass, possibly representing a storm or a chaotic scene.

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DISASTER AT SEA—A giant wave is seen hitting the lifeboat Duchess of Kent (arrow), causing it to capsize with the loss of five crewmen as it was en route to answer a distress call from the Danish coaster Opal (foreground), which was struggling in heavy seas off the northeast coast of Scotland. This picture, taken by a crewman of the Russian factory ship Viktor Kingsepp, will be used for study by Royal National Lifeboat Institute technicians in an effort to create a safer lifeboat.

In River Near Victims' Home

Divers Recover Yablonski Murder Weapon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Ballistics tests on a 30-caliber M-1 carbine recovered from a Pennsylvania river by FBI scuba divers prove that the weapon was one of those used in the killings of United Mine Workers leader Joseph Yablonski and his family, it was learned last night.

A source close to the investigation said that the gun, retrieved Saturday from the Monongahela River, had proved beyond a doubt to be one of the murder weapons.

The carbine was discovered in a part of the river less than five miles from the Clarksville home of the Yablonskis.

Investigators said the divers now are searching the river for a 38-caliber revolver, also believed to have been used in the murders.

FBI agents in Cleveland last week applied for search warrants for two autos and specified particularly that they were looking for a 38-caliber revolver and an M-1 carbine.

One of the autos searched belonged to Anna Gilly, wife of one of the men accused of the slaying.

Key Suspect Reported

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation was reported today to have zeroed in on a key suspect in the effort to find who had hired the killers of Mr. Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

There were growing indications that new arrests in the slaying of the United Mine Workers of America might be delayed until after a federal grand jury convenes in Cleveland tomorrow to investigate "broadening aspects" of the case. Three men suspected of being "contract" killers were seized in the Ohio city last Wednesday.

The M-1 carbine was dredged from the river yesterday by FBI divers, apparently working on information supplied by one of the suspected gunmen. U.S. Attorney Robert E. Krupansky in Cleveland said he had no knowledge of reports that a bag containing ammunition for the carbine also had been recovered. Diving operations continued in the Monongahela River today.

The Pennsylvania State Police reported two weeks ago, shortly after Mr. Yablonski, 58, his wife Margaret, 57, and their daughter Charlotte, 25, were discovered shot to death in their beds on Jan. 5, that 11 bullets had been recovered at the murder scene, including one copper-jacketed 30-caliber bullet of the kind fired by the semi-automatic M-1 carbine. The bullets that killed the Yablonskis on the night of Dec. 30-31, however, were of 38-caliber.

Thousands of the popular weapon of WW II have been sold as military surplus by the government. Demand for the M-1 has been so great that some commercial firearms manufacturers have sold nearly identical civilian versions of the gun.

The FBI ballistics tests presumably will establish whether the 30-caliber slug found in a mattress at the Yablonski home was fired from the recovered carbine.

Whether the three accused gunmen—Paul E. Gilly, 36, Claude E. Vealey, 26, and Aubrey Wayne Martin, 23—would be summoned before the U.S. Grand Jury in Cleveland was not clear.

But Pennsylvania officials, who hold murder warrants for the three men, had said earlier they would seek extradition from Ohio "as quickly as possible."

Senator Claims C-5A Is 'Unsafe at Any Load'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Describing the giant C-5A super transport plane as "unsafe at any load," Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., said today the U.S. Air Force should ground all ten of the airplanes in its fleet and refuse to accept any more.

The decision by the Air Force to accept and fly defective C-5As is "deplorable and scandalous," Sen. Proxmire said in a speech prepared for the Senate.

All ten of the huge airplanes delivered to the Air Force were grounded briefly after the discovery on Jan. 16 of a large crack in the wing of one plane at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. at Marietta, Ga. Eight of the jumbo transports were later cleared to fly again.

Uganda Brigadier And Wife Murdered

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Brigadier Pinaro Yero Orya, one of Uganda's senior army commanders, and his wife were shot and killed yesterday at their home in Gulu, northern Uganda, it was officially announced here today.

No details were given of the circumstances of the shooting, which came only five weeks after an unknown gunman attempted to assassinate President Milton Obote.

Russia Hints It Plans A Civilian Jumbo

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is to enter the jumbo aircraft field, the minister of civil aviation indicated yesterday.

The minister, Yevgeni Logunov, said aircraft for 300 to 500 passengers will be in service "in the coming years." He gave no details but appeared to be hinting the Russians were developing their own equivalent of the Boeing-747 jumbo jet.

The Russians have a giant military transport, the AN-22 which it is claimed can carry over 700 passengers on two decks. The huge turboprop aircraft were used to pour troops and automobile equipment into Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The AN-22 is not known to exist in a civil version, but designers have been reported working on an Airbus version that could carry 350 passengers and a large amount of cargo.

Air Strikes in France

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Air France today cancelled 47 outgoing flights out of 81 scheduled because of a strike by hostesses and stewards. Most of the flights cancelled were to European points, and almost all long-distance services continued normally. A similar strike on Air Inter, the French domestic line, was put off until tomorrow. The strike at Air France is scheduled to be repeated Wednesday and Thursday.

Lopez Bravo Sees Pope

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 26 (AP).—Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo of Spain discussed church-state relations with Pope Paul VI today in a private audience in the Vatican.

New Wave Of Violence Strikes Italy

Students Block Tracks in South

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—Deputies came to blows in parliament and a thousand students blocked trains and fought police in a southern Italian town in new outbreaks of violence today.

A Communist and a Fascist escalated into a debate that pitted the rightists against all other parties in the chamber.

Sergants-at-arms rushed to separate the two and blocked the way to other Communist and Fascist deputies who were about to join in.

At Lamezia Terme students marched through the streets, sat down on the rail tracks, blocking Milan-to-Sicily trains for three hours, and shattered windows of the trains and public buildings with stones.

When they defied orders to clear the tracks, the police charged into the crowd of teen-agers. In the battle, four policemen and a score of students were injured.

In Turin, one of the key centers of labor agitation and violence for the last four months, fire bombs exploded harmlessly for the second day in a row.

In Turin today two bombs went off in front of a Fiat factory, a third hit the gate of the Fiat-owned daily newspaper La Stampa and another was thrown at the local headquarters of a left-wing organization.

Two More Deaths In France From Self-Burning

PARIS, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Two more people committed suicide by fire in France today, bringing the total of self-burnings to seven in ten days.

Police said the latest victims were a 20-year-old youth in Marseilles and a 70-year-old woman in Tarbes, in the Pyrenees.

The series of fiery suicides began on Jan. 17, when a 16-year-old little student set himself ablaze.

Friends said he was desperate over the Nigerian situation. Three of the other suicides were also students.

In Tarbes, Madeleine Baze left a note in her flat, went down to the building's laundry room, poured gasoline on herself and set fire to it, police said. She was dead by the time firemen arrived. In Marseilles, the charred body of Alain Bracotté was found by his father. Police said the youth had twice tried to kill himself with barbiturates.

Inch-Thick Oil Slick Hits Grand Isle Off Louisiana

GRAND ISLE, La., Jan. 26 (AP).—The 15-mile gulf beach of this island city on the Louisiana coast was covered yesterday with an inch-thick oil slick. Mayor Mickey Harris said oil slicks occurred frequently on Grand Isle "but never like this."

A spokesman at the Coast Guard station on Grand Isle said there "was an oil spill" Friday near here and a shifting of the wind from east to southwest Saturday night could have caused the slick to move toward Grand Isle. He said he did not know the source of the oil.

Oil companies operating in the area said they had no knowledge of the slick.

A charter boat skipper, Charles Sebastian, discovered the rust-colored slick shortly after sunrise. He said sea birds and an all fish lay dead on the beach. At one point the band of oil covered a four-foot-wide strip of the beach. Oil could be seen on the water from airplanes flying overhead. Later, with the tide in, the band's width was reduced.

Grand Isle is a fishing resort community which also serves as a staging area for offshore oil operations. It is some 60 air miles south of New Orleans.

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Blake Hopes Catholics Join WCC in Aiding Needy Nations

MONTEUX, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Rev. Eugene C. Blake, Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches, tonight voiced hope that the Roman Catholic Church would join council members in a program to assist developing countries.

Dr. Blake spoke at the opening of a council-sponsored "consultation" on ecumenical assistance for development projects, attended by some 100 specialists from 50 countries.

"Despite the fact that most of the churches have a firm conviction about their involvement in development, they still in fact do not cooperate together in a common development program," he said.

"At this consultation we should make a serious attempt to create a structure which will facilitate the maximum cooperation of Christian agencies and churches, including those churches currently outside the membership of the World Council of Churches. It is imperative for Christians to manifest their common witness in this crucial concern of our time."

The Roman Catholic Church is not a member of the WCC. Dr. Blake told the meeting: "The fact that two thirds of the world's family continues to suffer from injustice and underdevelopment in a world of plenty is a moral outrage."

"The vision that beckons the churches to move forward in the concern for development is the vision of the one human family."

Various proposals for organizing ecumenical assistance are before the meeting. One calls for the setting up of a comprehensive ecumenical agency that would channel church money in the form of loans, grants and investments for development projects sponsored by churches, governments or international agencies.

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The Mansfield Fallacy...

The debate between Sen. Mansfield and Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson has clarified some of the issues raised by the majority leader's revived resolution calling for a "substantial" outback of American troops in Europe.

That resolution's sponsorship by 51 of the 100 Senate members stems primarily from one question senators are asking: If the war in Southeast Asia can be "Vietnamized," why can't defense in peacetime across the Atlantic be "Europeanized"? President Nixon's State of the Union speech seems to extend the Guam doctrine—calling on allies to take on more of a role in their own defense while the United States does less—from Asia to the rest of the world. Yet Mr. Richardson, speaking for the administration, has excluded immediate or substantial force cuts in Europe.

The reason is clear. The overinvolvement of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia, an area where American interests are less than vital, has been a tragic error—and a failure. That failure should be liquidated in an orderly fashion.

But in Europe vital American interests are involved. The American military presence, which has resulted in no casualties, has not been a failure but a success. It has helped to maintain the peace not only for Europe but for the United States.

Sen. Mansfield himself insists that he does not propose to reduce the American military commitment to NATO; he asserts that a shift of forces back to the United States "can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or our ability to meet our commitment." He argues that the troops can always be flown back to Europe in an emergency.

Previous administrations have made this argument to justify previous troop cuts, but

now there is a change. The Nixon administration has faced the facts and repudiated the thesis that air transport in an emergency would permit large numbers of American troops to return quickly to Europe. Such large forces, Mr. Richardson said, "could not carry out their mission with the same effectiveness as forces already in place" and they would be exposed "to hazards and potential confusion."

Redeployment of substantial forces would undermine the credibility of the American commitment, weaken NATO's conventional defenses significantly and require a strategy involving earlier use of nuclear weapons. Among the destabilizing effects envisaged are a deterioration of confidence in West Europe, possible encouragement of Soviet adventures and frustration of Bonn's current efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe and lay the basis for a European settlement.

Enlargement of West German forces, the only possible source of replacements for American troops, would rebound against Bonn's Eastern efforts and "would give pause even to some of Germany's allies," Mr. Richardson has noted. It is in the moves toward a political settlement in Europe—including negotiations of mutual force reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact—that the best hope lies for safely reducing the American military burden, not in unilateral reductions that undercut such negotiations.

The fundamental fallacy in the Mansfield resolution is that it caters to the neo-isolationist emotions set off in the country by errors and failures in Vietnam. The United States can disengage from Vietnam, difficult as that has become, because it should never have become militarily involved there on a large scale. It cannot disengage from the North Atlantic basin in which it lives.

... And Troop Cuts

Financial pressures, and later the requirements of the Vietnam war, provided the original impetus in wishing for troop cuts in Europe. But the renewed debate has a very different financial base from that involved in the reductions that have already cut American forces in Europe by one-quarter from the peak levels of the last decade.

Sen. Mansfield's stated objective in his proposal to redeploy troops from Europe to bases in the United States is to free financial resources for urgent domestic needs without reducing the American force commitment to NATO. But this proposal confuses two kinds of financial burden, the gold outflow generated by U.S. troops abroad and their budget cost. Redeployment, as Under Secretary Richardson has demonstrated, would not cut U.S. budget costs. Reduced expenditures for transatlantic logistics would be offset by higher maintenance costs, which in Europe are partly defrayed by West Germany.

The gold outflow would be reduced by redeployment. But this outflow, the original spur for the Mansfield resolution and for the troop redeployments made in the Johnson administration, is already substantially offset by European arms purchases. And the overall U.S. gold outflow no longer is the critical problem it once was.

The best way to reduce the budget costs of American troops committed to NATO would be to revise the method by which Bonn now shares the U.S. financial burden. If Bonn were to pay directly such American military costs as base construction, electric power and the wages of local labor, it would cut American budget costs as well as the gold outflow. In the past, American proposals of this kind were politically unpalatable to Bonn because they revived memories of "occupation costs." But there are indications now of a change in German attitudes.

At the sixth American-German conference in Bonn Sunday, a high-level group of German legislators, diplomats and scholars agreed with American senators and former diplomats that sharing of American budget costs was advisable—and politically feasible if accompanied by a long-term U.S. troop commitment.

Washington and Bonn would be wise to resume exploration of this project immediately, without awaiting expiration of the current "offset" agreement. It would involve some increase in the West German defense budget, but there probably is no other way to take the steam out of the Mansfield resolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's State of Union Message

The very emphasis that President Nixon placed upon revitalization at home as America's theme for the 1970s in his State of the Union message should add weight in Europe to his hopes for a reduction in "our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs."

This might be called the new isolationism in the same sense that his call for a readjustment in relations between Washington and the states is his new federalism. He wants the states to do more to deal with America's problems and he wants America's allies to do more to share the defense of the free world.

This is not a new theme, and Europeans are in danger of taking it casually. Europe may be America's first strategic priority, but that does not preclude American withdrawals on a scale that could change the military climate dramatically.

—From the Times (London).

President Nixon's first State of the Union message was an impressive call to reflect on those things which make up the "quality of life," rather than the listing of concrete programs which has become usual in this annual report by the U.S. chief executive to

Congress. Mr. Nixon's version of the American dream for the 1970s was greeted by the members of the legislature with loud applause. He struck the right tone to insure a nonpartisan success.

With this message he finally raised the national dialogue above the bitter Vietnam dispute. Others before him have spoken of the need to make American life more bearable and dignified in the last part of the 20th century. John F. Kennedy did, and Lyndon B. Johnson too. But Nixon is the first President to devote an entire State of the Union message to this theme.

Since leading Democrats also recognize the urgency of these matters, and since no one wishes to fall behind in the battle for a "better America," we may expect that a tangible beginning will be made in this long-range task. As Mr. Nixon said earlier in San Clemente, it is "now or never."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Helping Hand...

America is reaching out toward China in an attempt to avoid open conflict between the U.S.S.R. and Peking, to prevent an upset in the world balance of power. Thus the nation which is the incarnation of capitalism is concerned with the salvation of Communist China. An irony of politics.

—From Corriere Della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

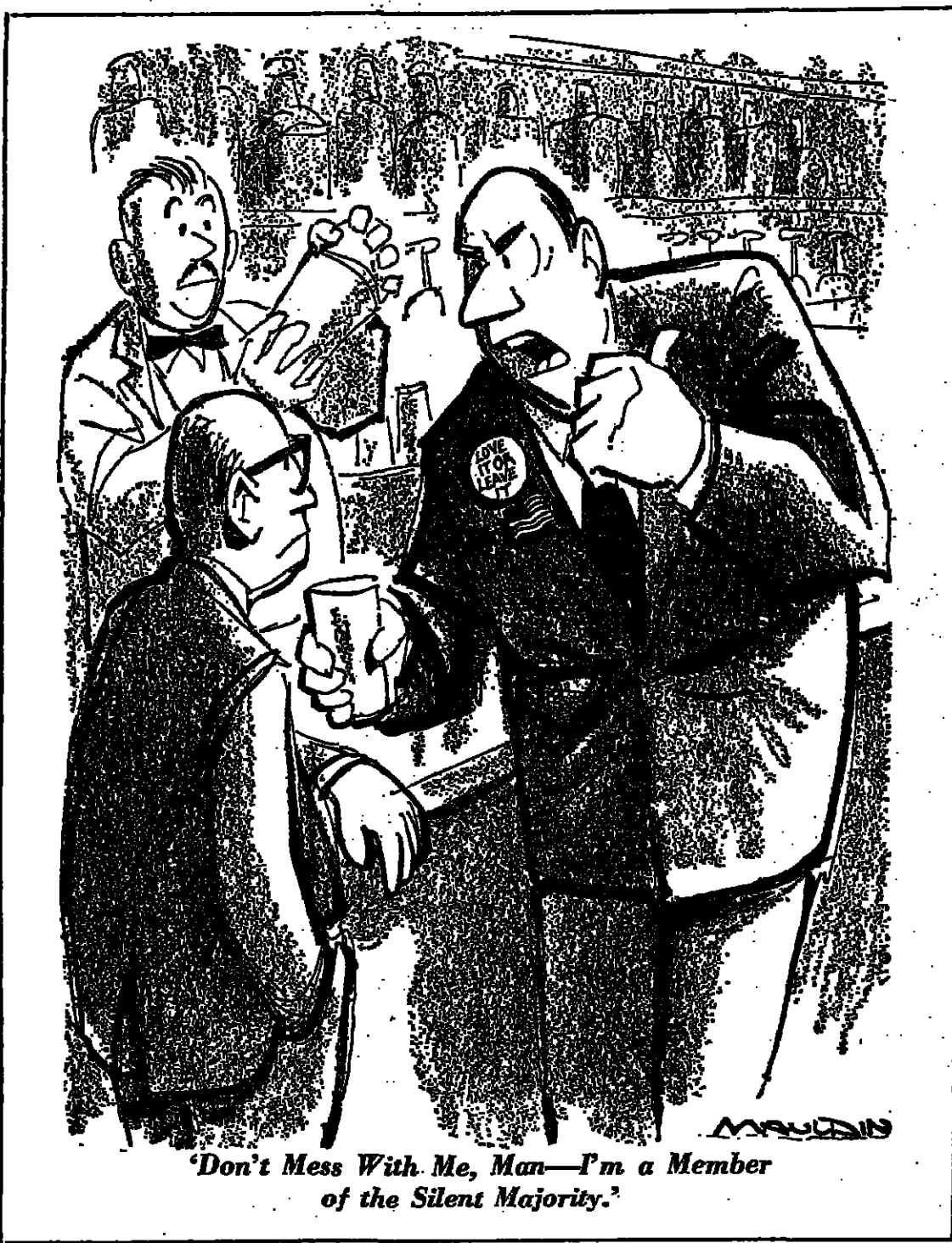
Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 27, 1895

BERLIN—Prince Bismarck has written a letter to the Emperor congratulating him on his birthday and expressing his regret that the bad weather now prevailing will not permit him to come to Berlin to offer his congratulations in person. The preparations for the celebration of His Majesty's birthday were never so splendid as they are on the present occasion. It will be a truly patriotic manifestation designed to demonstrate the national unity.

Jan. 27, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Treaty situation is more acute than ever. It now looks as if the Democrats would be obliged to surrender all hopes of compromise and virtually accept the Lodge program. The Republican leader has again been assured that the members of his party in the Senate would not yield to the Democratic demands for a softening of the reservations proposed by his committee. Senator Lodge and his allies are determined on this point.



If Wishing Could Make It So

By Anthony Lewis

ABA, Nigeria.—The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, flew into Nigeria the other day for what was described as a look at the relief situation after the war. He was tired, so he spent the afternoon resting in Lagos. That night he attended a dinner.

The next day he was supposed to visit Port Harcourt, which would have put him only 50 miles from the area of real damage and suffering. But he canceled that trip and, after some morning meetings with relief officials, he flew to Paris. At the airport he told the press that the relief situation was well in hand and that Nigeria was doing a fine job.

U Thant did not see the 20-year-old girl in Awo-Omama hospital burned all over the breasts and legs when she refused to go off with six federal soldiers and they threw flaming gasoline over her.

He did not go into the densely populated center of what was Biafra, around Orla and Ikom, and discover that people who were being fed regularly by relief planes into U.N. airship have had virtually no relief food for two weeks.

He did not interview one of the hundreds, probably thousands, of penniless refugees who have had their few last possessions—a straw mat, a cooking pot—stolen by the undisciplined 8d Marine Commandos occupying the southern portion of Biafra.

He did not talk to any Red Cross workers, foreign and Nigerian, whose mercy trucks and Land Rovers were seized by the same marines.

Perhaps most important, he did not observe the pervasive sense of confusion, of disorganization and therefore of insecurity, in a land

where no man knows how he is to get food or where he can look for protection against looting and rape.

Acts of Humanity

There are many examples of kindness in the occupied area as well as horror stories. A man such as Lt. Col. T.Y. Danjuma, of the 1st Division in Enugu, is praised by those and foreign relief workers for many acts of humanity. The behavior of 1st Division soldiers in the north has been much better than that of the Third in the south, and nowhere is there the slightest sign of mass murder as a policy. The picture is mixed, then. But no one with any sense could look closely at the scene on this side of the Niger without realizing how stinky and chaotic the relief effort has been so far.

Individual cruelty by men in uniform is hard enough to bear. The larger grievances are the sense of easy opportunities missed. Where are the emergency teams of engineers to repair roads and bridges? Why has it taken so long to get the desperately needed trucks to Nigeria that even now hardly any new ones have reached the crisis area? When thousands of relief workers are obviously needed, why are a handful of them still trying to do the job?

Word for Winners

Of course U Thant does not know about any of this, because he knows nothing. The only question is why he bothered to come to Nigeria. Perhaps he thought it polite to say a good word for the winning side in a civil war—the side favored by most U.N. members. Perhaps he thinks things will be wonderful if he says they are.

All wars produce horror, and the Nigerians understandably insist that this postwar crisis is primarily their problem. But the world outside does have a legitimate concern.

There are times to be angry. One of them is when an international civil servant uses his position to suggest that there is nothing to worry us in a situation actually stinking of human misery.

During the 40-minute drive into Tripoli, one of Libya's twin capitals (the other is Benghazi), one can see other signs where English once was but is no longer. A Pepsi Cola billboard on the side of the highway, for example, has the red, white and blue replica of a bottle top. But the name "Pepsi" is only barely visible under a coat of whitewash.

In the town itself, metal frames that once held the signs of international airlines are now empty. In my hotel, guests have to register in Arabic. If you couldn't do it, the clerk would reluctantly register for you.

Inside the hotel's rooms, laundry bags that had the phrase "For your laundry" in English and its equivalents in Italian, French and German were peeled over. Only the Arabic remained.

"Italian or English is not my language," said a cab driver. "From now on foreigners will have to speak Arabic in my car."

"When you go to London or New York you don't see any signs in Arabic, do you?" said a Libyan government official. "Why should we have signs in English or Italian or French in Libya? Our language is Arabic. This is an Arab country."

That could be called contemporary Libyan revolutionary rhetoric, but it is the kind of answer one gets these days in Tripoli, from the man on the street and the government officials.

The whitewashing of English words and the empty sign frames gives Tripoli an Orwellian atmosphere. But underneath this sharp, often emotional, anti-Western reaction there are some justifying reasons about the use of foreign languages and the customs in Libya.

Another government official put it this way: "In order for a Libyan to get a job with an American oil company he has to be able to speak and read some English. If he does not speak English or French."

"This official, who sees the revolution as the beginning of what he called 'nation-building for Libya,'

I think it is only just that all ruling political parties of the world should pass around the proverbial bat in the ring and collect a few modest millions to reward the nameless genius who has produced this wonderful two-word double-think.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Paris.

Cartoonists' U.S.

With regard to the Washington Post-New York Times-International Herald Tribune (the latter my addition) left-liberal news monopoly, I should like to say that I am glad that the Americas of cartoonists Herblock and Maslin, which seems peopled exclusively by knaves and fools, is not my America. If it were, I am sure that I would retire to some quiet place and hang myself. (This should not be taken as a suggestion.)

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Paris.

Where Does It Stop?

Self-Determination

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—More than half a century ago Walter Lippmann wrote:

"The chief, the overwhelming problem of diplomacy seems to be the weak state... the government of these states is the supreme problem of diplomacy."

Lippmann composed this passage in a European context shortly after the outbreak of World War I and before the existence of totalitarian powers like Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia created another and different "supreme" problem of diplomacy. Nevertheless, the relevance of Lippmann's aperçu is undiminished, although the context today would include Africa, Asia and Latin America. For the weak states are everywhere in the world, weak as Lippmann said then because "they are industrially backward and politically incompetent."

However feeble they may appear, their existence is a complicating variable for the major world powers, as we have seen during the course of the 32-month-long civil war in Nigeria. The military has been resolved in favor of the federal military government in Lagos, but the broader political question remains as unanswerable as ever:

What constitutes a state, a nation, a community, a people? Or, in the more modern phrase which Lippmann favored, "What are the limits of self-determination, and if not, what are the limits?"

Lack of Consistency

The first philosophical victim of any answer to these questions is consistency. I asked a leading conservative British journalist who had been vehemently pro-Biafra because of his belief in the doctrine of self-determination, whether he would similarly support self-determination for Spanish Basques and Catalans, who have for hundreds of years opposed Castilian centralism.

He answered that he was against Basque or Catalan separatism because he felt that they would create "socialist" governments, turn Iberia into a Soviet haven and so on and on. Somewhere the moral principle with which he had clothed the Biafra cause had been, in the case of Spain, displaced by political considerations. Or, as Mayor Jimmy Walker once said, "There comes a time in every politician's life when he must rise above principle."

Yet on whatever basis the issue of self-determination is raised, it will not do whether it flares up in Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe, Peking-threatened Asia or anomic sub-Saharan Africa. No matter how the will to national in-

dependence is suppressed, it turns. Yet if it is satisfied, it creates new problems.

The year 1918 saw the destruction of four empires—Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, Romanoff and Ottoman. This may have been a triumph for democratic self-determination, yet it is doubtful that their destruction contributed very much either to European stability or world peace.

The claimants to nation sovereignty at Versailles created states of their own with ethnic majorities and dissatisfied minorities. In his book "The Nation State and National Self-Determination," the late Alfred Cobden quoted Lloyd George as saying: "It fills me with despair, the way in which I have seen nations, before they have leapt into the light of freedom, beginning to oppress other nations than their own."

Uncertain Unity

The post-1960 African states have undertaken to do what still uncertain for much of the world's peoples: to create a new unity. On what grounds can we justify the revocation of the American, British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Spain, Yugoslavia and that most ancient kingdom of Ethiopia. They try to do something for the only workable answer as to how to live, international or a state or nation. Words alone will allow Sumatra to sever itself from Java's rule. And will Croatia quietly in Tito's republic or will it? And will Ethiopia's territorial integrity remain intact when Haile Selassie goes?

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Garbage Can Be Converted into Alcohol

New British Process Attracts U.S. Interest

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Garbage everywhere. The problem facing municipal authorities and governments the world over is what to do with it. British researcher said over the weekend that he believes he has the answer: turn it into ethyl alcohol.

Where more than in Britain, the problem of waste disposal has deepened with concern by cities. The average British town, some family produces up to two tons of garbage each year.

Some is dumped, but refuse areas throughout the country are already overflowing, some is incinerated, at a cost of about 50 shillings (\$8) a ton—a heavy burden on the taxpayer for a non-productive process.

Researchers therefore are turning to and more to applied science and a way out of the dilemma.

Andrew Porteous, a lecturer in the University of Glasgow, believes that by turning garbage into alcohol authorities can recoup the cost and achieve efficient garbage disposal.

Uses Cellulose

The process works by hydrolyzing waste cellulose, a major constituent of organic wastes, which with additional processing will produce ethyl alcohol. In industry, methyl alcohol has many uses in manufacturing processes and in their products. The extracting process is called hydrolysis.

Porteous said his process promises to double the present ethyl alcohol output and reduce the time taken in hydrolysis from three hours to just over one minute.

Process Studied in U.S.

His proposals are being studied in a program sponsored by the Public Health Service, as well as by municipal authorities in the U.S.

From 250 tons of garbage, the process provides for removing metal, glass and other heavy materials to 120 tons ready for processing. All about 75 tons of cellulose is left.

This is then boiled with hydrochloric acid to yield sugar, which in fermentation gives about 24 tons of alcohol.

A plant to handle the process, which would treat the garbage output of a town of 150,000, would cost \$1.3 million (\$3.12 million), Porteous said.

With methyl alcohol selling at about five shillings (80 cents) a gallon, the revenue of 500 (\$3,500) would more than pay for the operation.

The alcohol thus produced would find its way into industry, as a solvent in the preparation of paints, varnishes and plastics, and in chemical experiments.

Shots Hit Home Of Executive of Struck GE Plant

BARRINGTON, R. I., Jan. 26 (UPI)—The General Electric Co. offered a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the shooting of nine shots at the home of a GE executive.

The shots were fired about 3:30 p.m. Saturday into the home of Mr. P. Livingston, a union-recognized official at GE's wiring plant in Providence. No one was injured.

Mr. P. Dawley, a director of GE relations at the plant, announced the reward yesterday, saying he had no way of knowing who the shots were connected with any job activities.

Robert L. Grace, president of the Electrical Workers Union local at the plant, called the incident "fortunate." He said he did not think the shooting was related to a strike.

A nation-wide strike against GE kept about 1,500 workers in Providence away from the job 12 days.

Avits, in Japan, Varns on Trade

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Sen. J. Javits warned Japan today that it faced a possible trade war with the United States and urged on this country "to live up to the responsibilities of its economic power and its new political maturity."

In an address to the Japan-America Society, the New York senator asserted that questions of trade, investment and money be the "make-or-break touchstone" of the United States-Japan relationship.

He noted that two-way trade between the two countries was \$8 billion in 1969 but that trade imbalance against the United States was at least \$1.3 billion and possibly as high as \$1.5 billion.

250,000 Americans Visited Britain in '69

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Some 800,000 Americans visited Britain in 1969, the British Tourist Authority said today.

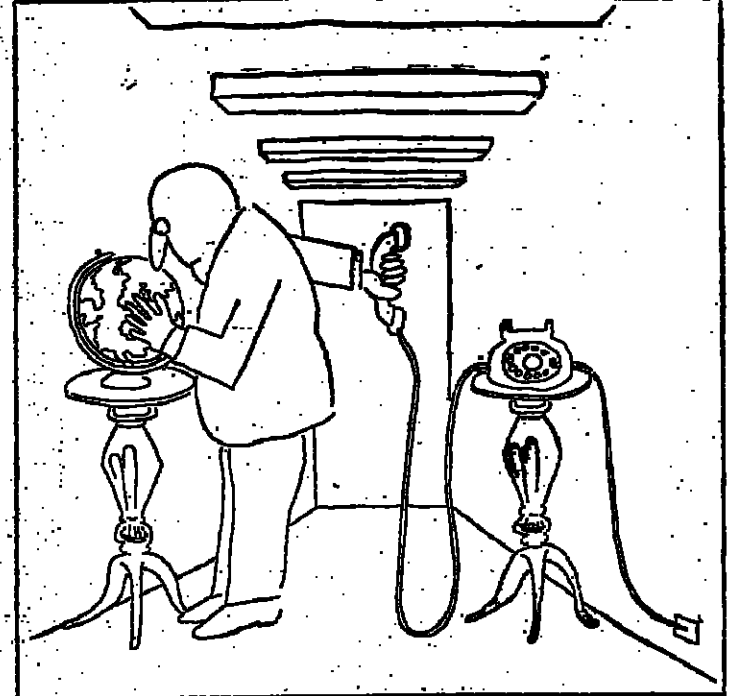
It was the first time that more than a million Americans had visited Britain, the authority added, the third straight year that Britain was the most popular European country with American tourists.

Britain received an estimated 1.5 million foreign tourists last year, a million more than the plus high in 1968.

"Enough international business has been lost because buyers and sellers don't know each other."

You get a substantial order. Good. But it comes from a firm you hardly know. In a city 5,000 miles away. Not so good. You scurry around for credit information, but the best you can find is superficial and out of date. Now what? Ask American Express International Banking Corporation. We have a worldwide network of 47 branches and subsidiaries in 17 countries. So we can do a lot more than handle the mechanics of a trade. For one thing, we can help you gauge an importer's credit. Even if he's 5,000 miles away—in, let's say, Chittagong, Pakistan. If you banked with us, we could have our people in Chittagong call on your potential cus-

tomer. Look him over. Make inquiries around town. Then tell you what we find. Our report could help you avoid a costly mistake. Or lead to a profitable sale you might otherwise have passed up. Of course, credit information is not the whole story. We can also tell you about a country's trade regulations. Political and economic conditions. Exchange controls. And local business practices. All of which can be a big help in judging the potential profitability of a customer. When you decide to ship an order, we can advise you on the best method of trade financing. And on the most advantageous plan of currency exchange. Often, we can arrange the financing without recourse to you. Because our worldwide network enables us to check on the importer's credit. We cover major countries in depth. Three offices in India. Four in Pakistan. Five in Italy. Six in Germany. Plus correspondent banks in hundreds of places we haven't got to yet. The whole vast system is at your disposal. Which brings us to our philosophy of international banking. We don't think it's enough just to help you do business. We want to help you do it profitably. We want to be your foreign trade consultant. You see, we're one of the few international banks around that does nothing but international banking. So we try awfully hard to do it well.



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American Express International Banking Corporation

FASHION IN PARIS

Going to All Lengths for Spring and Summer

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The coming of the longer skirt has put new life into the Paris openings. On the first day of the shows, usually not too well attended, there wasn't a vacant chair in sight. Rooms were jammed with people and cameras.

The mid-calf skirt is already the thing to wear in Paris night spots, unless it's pants and a shirt or sweater. One thing that doesn't seem to be happening, as generally predicted, is the decline of the pants suit. More designers here are showing it. Many women are turning to pants because it's a safe way to look until they make up their minds about the right skirt length. The one thing absolutely not to wear is a mini which, right now, even the cute young Paris girls wouldn't be caught dead in.

Everyone has his own special version of what the new look ought to be, and that's what makes horse racing.

Philippe Venet, who led off the Paris couture shows this morning, likes a just below mid-calf skirt over a just above-knee dress. Molyneux, before a capacity audience, fumbled a great chance to bring back some of the original Molyneux look from the thirties.

Late in the afternoon Nino Cerruti, whose shop caters to both men and women and who custom designs for girls like Gloria Guinness, took over the top floor of Guimard. The story was everything longer for both sexes.

"The mini went too far. Something had to happen," says Nino Cerruti, a good-looking Italian with a fabric fortune behind him. "But we must not lose the young look," he adds. It's a nice trick, if you can manage it.

Two Lengths

Cerruti has two choices for the girls. His mid skirt is just below mid-calf, but sits up both sides to show long, soft boots of elasticized jersey, tweed or braided leather. Cerruti's braided leather boots will be the world's most expensive (\$800). For evening, the boots are embroidered in color.

Over the skirt skirts go long, soft overblouses made of silk print or satin. They are long sleeved and loose and just indicate the waist by an almost unbelted belt.

Cerruti's closest thing to a mini is a soft, pleated skirt that stops just above the knees and looks longer than it really is. The rest of the costume includes a vest, jacket, shirt and ascot.



A model (left) from Molyneux. His collection was among those shown yesterday to buyers and the fashion press.

Odile Monnerat, ASA Press.



From Venet a new suit length.



Venet's printed wool coat.

Either way, with longer or shorter skirt, the lady wears a big hat to finish the silhouette. Cerruti's most smashing big hat is made of colored crocodile and it is interchangeable for men and women.

The word unisex went out of fashion fast, because it suggested a parade of male and female animals looking exactly alike and marching into Noah's ark. The whole premise, though, re-

mains intact that men and women are increasingly liking and wearing the same kind of clothes. Many of Cerruti's fashions are interchangeable but not meant to be worn by a matched-up couple.

Among the interchangeable is a turtleneck racoon jacket that tips up the back. Not tagged to either sex are long, sleeveless fur coats to be worn over jersey tunics and pants,

and fur-collared, black-cashmere coats to cover dinner suits or dark ankle-length evening dresses.

Cerruti uses new stretch wool for both men's suits and women's. "You can get fat and still feel comfortable," Cerruti says.

He has had many honors, but the greatest came recently when Chanel called the shop to order a pair of pants for herself. "I believe only a man understands how to make a good pair of pants," Mademoiselle Coco admitted.

Cerruti has already spread to London and will soon be in New York, where Best & Co. is reproducing his Rue Royale shop on the main floor. The opening will be in March.

At Venet

Venet's new coats are beautifully tailored with small shoulders. A slightly high waistline is always indicated, just by the fit, or by an inset belt or fabric tie. Venet has always liked the soft, light wools, but even newer this time are many that are printed or woven in jacquard patterns.

Suits, with their little belted jackets and longer, flaring skirts are hard to tell from the coats, except for a glimpse of white shirt and the wide, striped ascot tie Venet uses wherever he can.

All of Venet's dresses, with or without coats, are just above knee length and pleated. The favorite shape falls straight to the hips before it tips out.

For party dresses Venet likes the same look in sheer, dark crepe de chine, often with pleated sleeves and a scarf from one shoulder. Ankle-length evening dresses are pleated with angel sleeves.

Venet has a large group of slacks, usually pastel with printed, smock-length jackets. They are obviously designed for winter holidays that are figuring prominently for the first time in the Paris couture.

Venet has short coats that show a silver of print dress beneath for his conservative customers, but his heart is in the longer look.

Molyneux

Mrs. Christopher Soames, wife of the British ambassador, sat next to the wife of the Japanese ambassador at the Molyneux opening.

Though occasionally a skirt crept below a knee the Molyneux collection stayed faithful to a shorter look.

As always, the fashions are pretty and precise. Molyneux has discovered the pants suit, the jumpsuit and evening pajamas. He has also discovered the nude look and the plunging neckline for long, sheer evening dresses of flowered organza and chiffon.



Cerruti's two lengths: short with pleats or long and slit.

DINING OUT

There's an Iconoclast in the Kitchen

By Naomi Barry

PARIS.—Little restaurants like Archestrates represent the future of gastronomy in France, if there is going to be a future.

It is hard to believe that it can bring much profit to the owner, even when all the tables are taken. However, 31-year-old Alain Senderens, who is both proprietor and chef, passionately believes in cuisine as an art with new variations still possible. His kitchen is stellar, laboratory and experimental station. Here he patiently arranges unconventional marriages of taste and texture, for his delight and yours.

In the trial-and-error stage, but coming along beautifully, he assured us is a combination of sweetbreads and oranges. Another try: slices of air-cured wild boar. Too salty. More work is required. Already a triumph on the menu is the *bar au Bouze*, sea bass in a sauce with red Bouze wine.

An unimaginative conservative might dismiss the idea of red wine with fish as outrageous heresy. He hasn't yet tried Senderens' superlative *bar au Bouze*. It is fun to see successful iconoclasm in the kitchen. In Paris other audacious and talented young chefs like Henri

Faugeron of Les Belles Gourmandes and Claude Feyrot of Le Vivarais are doing superb fish dishes in red wine.

One of Archestrates' most pleasurable hors d'œuvre is a casserole of small white onions, raisins and tomatoes simmered for 45 minutes in white wine to which a touch of vinegar has been added. The recipe came from the late, great Fernand Point. The onions are prepared in advance and can be eaten cold or warm. They are most delicious when slightly reheated just before serving.

Cognac and Catsup

Mr. Senderens fills stoned avocado halves with a mixture of crab meat and corn niblets seasoned with a savant dressing arrived at by dosing oil of truffles with controlled additions of vodka, cognac, catsup, Worcestershire and tabasco.

"I'm very fond of corn," he said in a most heretic admission from a Frenchman. Mr. Senderens, the antithesis of a charvrist, thinks that vichys-

soise is a superb spring and summer item on a menu. (Vichyssoise, a chilled soup of potatoes and leeks flavored with chives, was invented in the kitchen of the New York Ritz Carlton by Louis Diat. Although Diat was born in France, most French restaurants still maintain a rather cavalier attitude on the subject, regarding it as an outlandish import from abroad.)

Senderens loves reintroducing dishes long forgotten in old cookbooks. One of his favorites is an *omelette bourguignonne*, which calls for a filling of chopped nuts and chopped snails. He found this surprise in an 18th-century book for housewives.

Extra Touches

The particular flavor of Archestrates comes from the subtle extra touches which entail ambitious work for Senderens has only one helper in the kitchen. All the salads are tossed with a special dressing made from truffle oil and a

vinegar the patron makes sherry.

"Fresh truffles have a short season," he said. "ways press enough so that oil lasts me for the year."

The pureed vegetables extravagantly served in paste barquettes. Mr. Senderens occasionally amuses himself with historic elaborations, *tête de veau en tortue*, so travesties which demand much labor that today's almost exclusive literature. An effort like has endeared him to Old Gourmets.

"There are so many new things," said Mr. Senderens. "Why be banal?" This trade has made him, months, one of the most young chefs of Paris.

(L'Archestrates, 20 rue d'Exposition, Paris 7e. Phone: 468-79-76. Closed days. About 50 francs a person.)

A Fashionable Tug-of-War

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The tug-of-war between fashion shows and social galas is on.

The collections got off to a slow start today but will pick up steam during the week, reaching top speed on Saturday with Yves Saint-Laurent. By showing so late, Saint-Laurent,

often considered the most influential of Paris designers, is throwing the whole week out of focus. Many buyers are said to be stalling until they have seen his collection.

Saint-Laurent has been a busy boy all around. Besides his collection, he's also done the costumes for Zizi Jeanmaire's show at the Casino de

Paris. The designer is asking all his fashion friends to come see it next Saturday. The show, with choreography by Roland Petit, should be a shot in the arm for the old Casino. The decor is by Vasarely. Olivier Truillat and the famous Erté of Ziegfeld Follies fame. Sculptor César has contributed two giant breasts of plastic and Soto is responsible for the metallic curtain.

But the gala of the week is sure to be the world premiere Wednesday of "Medea." Maria Callas' first film which was directed by Pier Paolo Pasolini. The gala will benefit the Foundation for French Medical Research. Madame Georges Pompidou, who was the president of the organization before she became France's first lady, will be there. Another off-stage attraction will be Aristotle Onassis. He's asked for three seats, but nobody can tell yet if one of those seats will be occupied by Mrs. Onassis.

Mrs. Sargent Shriver will be escorted by Maurice Chevalier. Raymond Marcellin, French minister of the Interior, and Mr. and Mrs. Héréd Alphonse will represent the Quai d'Orsay. And the ambassadors of Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Turkey and Holland should take care of the diplomatic corps. Then there will be all the rich and famous, including the Begum Mohammed Shah, the Maharaja of Baroda, Constantin Goulondris, Patrick and Martine Gueraud-Hermes, Mr. and Mrs. Anatole Litvak, Jean Protvost, Baron Alexis de Redé, Mrs. André Malraux and no end of Rothschilds.

The Paris exhibition of John Lennon's erotic lithographs, which was also due this week, has been postponed because Denise René couldn't get permission to install a huge tent outside her tiny Left Bank gallery. Neither could she reach Mr. Lennon. Miss René, who was treating the exhibit of the 14 lithographs sort of tongue-in-cheek, never pretended this was going to be a vernissage but just a cocktail party in honor of Mr. Lennon. And she won't hold it without him.



Miss Dior makes a great fabric a great fashion.

Galeys & Lord

Polyester/cotton lattersall twill, woven by Galeys & Lord—a division of Burlington Industries, New York. In France, fabric available at Stoffel, S.a.r.l., 26-28 Rue Danielle Casanova, Paris.

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MOLYNEUX, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.
Philippe VENET, 27 R. François-Ier, 3:30 p.m.

TODAY
BALMAIN, 44 R. François-Ier, 3 p.m.
Press: 11:30 a.m. Buyers: 3 p.m.
EKTOR, 4 R. Cambon, Press: 4 p.m.
Jean HERCEY, 36-100 P. St-Honoré, 3 p.m.
M. de NAUCH, 37 R. J.-Gouffon, 3:30 p.m.
TED LAFITTE, 37 Av. P.-J.-de-Serbie, 4 p.m.

TOMORROW
Guy LAROCHE, 20 Avenue Montaigne, Press: 11:30 a.m. Buyers: 3 p.m.
IRENE DANA, 6 R. Champs-Élysées, 3 p.m.
J. PATOU, 71 R. St-Florentin, 3:30 p.m.
TED LAFITTE, 37 Av. P.-J.-de-Serbie, 4 p.m.

FEBRUARY 2
CARVER, 6 R. P. Ch.-Élysées, 3 p.m.
CORSETS
J. BÉRIE, 14 R. C.-Élysées-Mont.

FURS
TOMORROW
CATHERINE J. GUILLEMI, 28 Rue François-Ier, 3:30-4:30 p.m. By appointment only.

TOILE MODELS
La Maison Balmain, 79 Ch.-Élysées, 3:30-4:30 p.m.

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EEC Steps Toward Monetary Union

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Common Market governments, aiming to prevent new outbreaks of the currency turmoil which plagued them over the last two years, took the first cautious steps today toward a monetary union. A ministerial council, deliberating at the Palais des Congrès here, agreed on the installation of machinery for short-term mutual financial assistance and on a series of economic cooperation and coordination procedures for the common market.

Procedures Set For Closer Ties

The six governments are further committed to an agreed set of procedures for preliminary consultations on major economic decisions. They have also decided they must harmonize their medium-term economic planning objectives and have undertaken to agree on specific targets later this year.

The framework for today's decisions was laid by Raymond Barre, vice-president of the EEC Monetary Committee, whose plan for closer monetary cooperation, proposed a year ago, served as the basis for the council meeting.

Two-Stage System

Under the new system, \$1 billion will be earmarked for credits in a first stage. Each country can draw up to the quota of their contributions. The quotas are: West Germany, \$300 million; France, \$200 million; Italy, \$200 million; Belgium, \$100 million; Netherlands, \$100 million; Luxembourg, \$100 million.

In a second stage, another \$1 billion is earmarked. Contributions will be decided on an ad hoc basis by the central bank governors.

In the second stage the entire \$1 billion would be available for a member in financial trouble, provided only one member taps the till at a time.

If, for example, France were the sole borrower, it would be allowed to draw \$300 million in the first stage and \$1 billion in the second stage for a total of \$1.3 billion.

Port in Russia To Be Built By Japanese

Agreement Follows Accord on Forests

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement over the weekend for the construction of a port near the Soviet town of Nakhodka, 60 miles southeast of Vladivostok.

This is the second full-scale economic cooperation agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union, following a plan for development of forestry resources in Eastern Siberia.

The Japan-Siberia Business Cooperation Committee said the new agreement called for Japanese equipment to design and supply equipment for the port.

The port will be designed to handle 10 million tons of coal, 800,000 tons of wood chips and 120,000 to 140,000 containers a year.



Kennecott's Earnings Hit Record High

Georgia-Pacific Net Rises 19.7% in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Kennecott Copper Corp. and subsidiaries reported over the weekend gains in sales and net income for both the fourth quarter and the calendar year, with a net for the year reaching a record high.

Kennecott, the largest U.S. domestic copper producer, showed fourth-quarter sales and other income of \$300.7 million, up 5 percent from \$285.5 million a year earlier.

Net income rose 9.5 percent to \$45.1 million, or \$1.36 a share, from \$41.19 million, or \$1.24 a share, in the final quarter of 1968.

It was noted that no dividends had been received in the quarter from El Teniente Mining Co., a Chilean company in which Kennecott has a 49 percent interest.

El Teniente paid the American company dividends of \$3.5 million in the 1968 period.

Sales and other income for the full year rose 42 percent to \$1.05 billion from \$738.78 million a year earlier. Net income of \$165.34 million, or \$4.99 a share, was up 48 percent from the \$111.22 million, \$3.35 a share, in 1968 and compared with the previous record of \$143 million earned in 1966.

The review of operations, said, that demand for both copper and coal has continued good despite a "marked slowdown" in the rate of real growth of the U.S. economy.

"We therefore expect our results for the first half of 1970 will be favorable," he said, adding that fourth-quarter net income "reflected higher prices for United States copper output but lower than anticipated production and higher production costs of copper and coal."

Mr. Milliken placed the firm's domestic copper production at a new high of 486,000 tons for 1969 against 378,200 tons a year earlier. Production at El Teniente increased to 302,500 tons for the full year against 174,100 a year earlier.

Georgia-Pacific
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Georgia-Pacific Corp. reported today a 19.7 percent increase in net earnings for 1969, although profits slipped 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter of the year.

The firm also announced that directors have approved a \$24 million expenditure for manufacturing facilities for plywood, pulp, wood chips and particle-board. The outlay is part of a \$180 million capital expenditure program for 1970. Chemical and building products operations are also to be expanded.

Earnings for the fourth quarter amounted to \$20.3 million, or 41 cents a share, on a 1.2 percent revenue decrease to \$272 million. For the year as a whole, revenue jumped 13.3 percent to \$1.16 billion as profits rose to \$81.76 million, or \$1.89 a share.

Albertson's
Qtr. to Dec. 27 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 112.99 107.05
Profits (millions) ... 1.12 1.04
Per Share ... 0.19 0.18

3 months
Revenue (millions) ... 339.04 314.41
Profits (millions) ... 3.82 3.72
Per Share ... 0.68 0.65

Ashland Oil and Refining
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 318.00 280.00
Profits (millions) ... 14.57 13.63
Per Share ... 0.54 0.50

Gardiner-Desver
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 103.00 102.00
Profits (millions) ... 22.50 19.62
Per Share ... 2.80 2.43

Houdaille
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 308.22 308.46
Profits (millions) ... 13.13 13.41
Per Share ... 1.52 1.55

Libbey-Owens-Ford
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 111.7 111.6
Profits (millions) ... 11.44 13.85
Per Share ... 0.92 1.16

National Airfreight
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 448.5 420.1
Profits (millions) ... 40.10 43.63
Per Share ... 3.18 3.51

Half Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 134.90 125.19
Profits (millions) ... 4.20 8.06
Per Share ... 0.50 0.95

Analysts See Support at 740

Dow Slips Below 1966 Low In a 'Blue Monday' Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Blue-chip and glamour stocks weakened along a broad front today as the Dow Jones industrial average slipped to its lowest closing since October, 1966, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow industrial, the market's most closely-watched barometer, fell 5.88 to 768.88. It thus broke through the Dec. 17 closing low of 769.53.

Other popular averages also retreated during the "Blue Monday" session beleaguered by familiar worries of tight credit and sky-high interest rates on one hand, and slowing business conditions and lagging profits on the other hand.

Technical Support
Many market analysts believe the Dow industrial will reach any decline below the 740 area where the bear market of 1966 finally broke. Buying support came into stocks at that point.

"Technically speaking, 740 is a very powerful area," noted Leslie M. Pollack, research partner at Reynolds & Co. Inc. in New York. "As for the current market decline, the stock market never broke through the 740 area where the bear market of 1966 finally broke. Buying support came into stocks at that point."

Underlining the breadth of the decline, an even 1,000 issues ended with losses while only 306 stocks were able to advance.

Once again, a marketplace dominated by mutual funds and other institutional investors demonstrated its distaste for lower earnings in the present nervous atmosphere.

Chief Victim
Becton, Dickinson, a premier growth stock of the 1960s, became the chief victim of this phenomenon today as it tumbled 1 1/4 to \$1 1/4. It ranked as both the most active issue and as the largest point loser.

The sharp drop came after the firm said December quarter earnings were down. The weakness in Becton, Dickinson spread like a cold to other issues in the drug and hospital-supply fields. C. R. Bard fell 3 3/4 to 49 3/4, Plough dropped 3 7/8 to 41 1/8.

Among the few stars were Tele. up 4 7/8 to 145 1/4 as the stalwart on the active list, and Disney, up 7 3/8 to 151 3/8.

Meanwhile, value stocks dawdled along at 10.67 million shares, down a shade from Friday's 11 million.

Studebaker Acquires 56% of STP Corp.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Studebaker-Worthington has announced that about 1.43 million shares of its common stock had been tendered in response to its offer to its shareholders to exchange shares of STP Corp. for shares of Studebaker-Worthington.

The Studebaker shares will be exchanged for about 1.79 million shares of STP common, which would raise Studebaker's STP holding to about 56 percent of outstanding STP common.

Operations Down
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—U.S. manufacturing industries were operating on the average at only 81.3 percent of capacity in the fourth quarter of last year, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

This was the lowest figure in more than five years. The 81.3 percent capacity utilization rate compared with 84.2 percent in the third quarter and also in the fourth quarter of 1968.

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European Banks, U.S. Firm Form Mutual Fund Network

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Competition for the millions of dollars reportedly stashed away in mattresses throughout Europe became more intense today with the launching of another new international group of mutual funds.

Members of the newest group include: Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) in France; Banca Commerciale Italiana in Italy; C.G. Trinkaus & Co. in Germany; Warburg, Brinkman, Wirtz & Co. in the Netherlands; and Deutsche Bank in West Germany.

Today they announced creation of IDS International, a Luxembourg-based holding company of which IDS owns 40 percent and the French, Italian and German groups 20 percent each.

"The European banks will establish national companies to manage mutual funds in their respective countries. The holding company will own 40 percent of the capital of these national companies with the remaining 60 percent to be held by the resident bank or banks."

At a new conference this afternoon, Paribas officials estimated that the national funds—to be called IDS-France, IDS-Italy, and IDS-Germany—will be launched within three months, as soon as legal technicalities are worked out.

A sales network to be developed and trained by IDS, will sell the funds throughout the world, except in the United States, Canada and Japan.

IDS, which manages U.S. mutual funds worth more than \$5 billion, maintains a 4,400-man sales force around the United States—making it the biggest investment fund sales force there.

The idea of going out and selling mutual funds to prospective investors instead of waiting for them to come in with their money is new to these banks. Indeed, until the advent of Bernard Cornfeld's Geneva-based Investor Overseas Services in 1966, it was an approach that was not practiced in Europe.

Through the services of an estimated 14,000 salesmen around the world, IDS today manages more than \$2 billion in a dozen different mutual funds. In addition, it is advising Banque Rothschild's development of a sales force for its new fund Rothschild-Expansion.

The IDS success is credited with fanning the intense competition of a proliferation of mutual European funds, so-called offshore mutual funds, most of which are not available for sale to American residents or citizens and which nevertheless now manage billions of dollars worth of assets.

Paribas, for example, already operates four mutual funds—which are totally apart from IDS-France. Taking note of often rumored extra-legal or overly hard-sold tactics of some fund salesmen, Paribas stated today that IDS "has always used sales methods entirely in accord with U.S. officials and has always respected the extremely strict rules" of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"The new group intends to be inspired by these rules," Paribas said.

Only 17 of the 30,000 Simca employees are American. The president is a Frenchman, Georges Kérel, the man chiefly responsible for one of the most successful French commercial aircraft ventures, the Caravelle.

Simca builds more than 300,000 cars a year at a plant in the Paris suburb of Poissy, and last year decided to expand output by constructing a second plant at Valenciennes in the north, near Belgium.

The new facilities will nearly double output at an estimated cost of \$60 million. The first, \$30 million, stage of construction is going ahead despite the present slump in the auto market. Simca is financing it chiefly through French bank loans and retained earnings.

Simca and Chrysler-owned Rootes Motors of Britain together produce more than half a million cars a year. Simca is the bigger company and probably a Chrysler money-maker.

Formed in the nineteen-twenties as a distributing company for Fiat cars in France, Simca was owned at the time mainly by Fiat or interests close to the Turin manufacturer.

Chrysler has increased its ownership to 77 percent, and Fiat retains 20 percent. Fiat officials now concede that one of their big mistakes was in selling out to Chrysler. Recognizing the limitations of national frontiers, the big Italian company bought into Citroën 15 months ago as a means of winning its "European" activities.

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German Trade Surplus for '69 Down 15 Percent at \$4.26 Billion

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—West Germany's 1969 foreign trade surplus totaled 15.6 billion marks (\$4.26 billion at post-valuation rates), down 15 percent from the 1968 figure of 18.4 billion marks, the federal statistics office disclosed today.

Exports for 1969 totaled 113.6 billion marks (\$31.04 billion), an increase of 14 percent over 1968, the office said. But imports increased by 21 percent to reach 98 billion marks (\$26.77 billion). The December trade surplus totaled 2.01 billion marks (\$549 million), up from November's surplus of 1.4 billion marks, but down from 2.68 billion marks (\$732 million) in December, 1968.

The office said average prices of imports had increased 3 percent in 1969 while exports had gone up by about 2 percent.

recently announced price moves on these products from other U.S. producers.

The increases, effective Feb. 2, would affect over one-third of U.S. output if adopted industry wide. But giant U.S. Steel, raising some prices last week, is still "studying" the sheet price moves.

In Cleveland, Republic Steel Corp. announced today it top will raise prices of sheet products by \$4 to \$6 a ton effective Feb. 1.

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Formed in the nineteen-twenties as a distributing company for Fiat cars in France, Simca was owned at the time mainly by Fiat or interests close to the Turin manufacturer.

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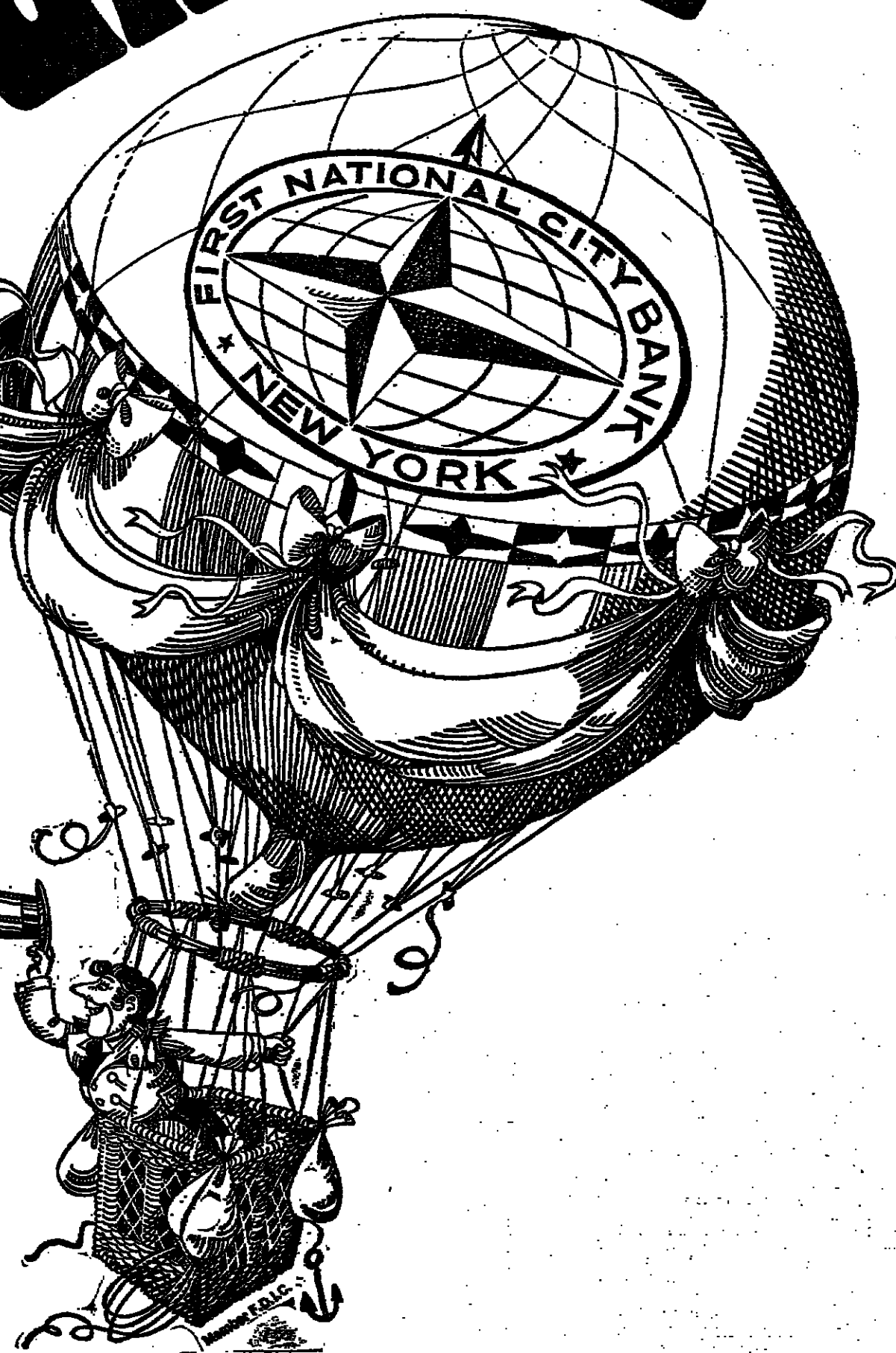
Our new theme song...

Around the world in 80 countries

Some banks can hum a few bars but none can match Citibank chorus and verse. Our latest branch opening on Aruba in the Caribbean represents the 80th country where we have fully-staffed branches, subsidiaries or affiliates.

The first note was struck in London back in 1902 and our theme of full-service on-the-scene has been growing continually stronger as we opened branches throughout the Americas, Asia, Africa, and on the Continent.

New harmonies were added along the way. Global affiliations like Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale in 15 countries—National and Grindlays Bank in 15 countries—and Iranians' Bank in Teheran. Yes, it's "Around the world in 80 countries." In all of them you'll find the kind of local knowledge and international banking experience you expect from Citibank.



And, for variations on the theme, we've extended our financial services through two representative offices, and through investment banking and consumer finance affiliates in 14 countries.

So if you're interested in any kind of international or multinational business, we hope our theme will strike a responsive chord. Wherever you are, wherever your interests lie, Citibank is the right bank in the right place to serve you.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
The Leader in Worldwide Banking




Tokyo Exchange

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Company
Address

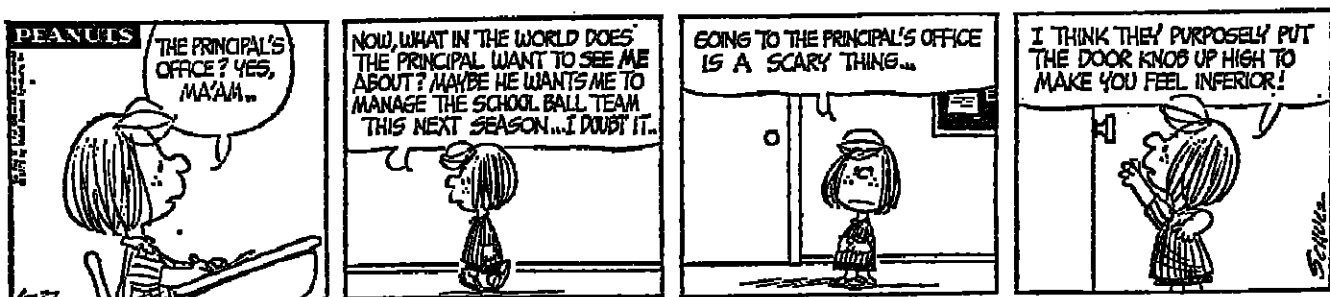
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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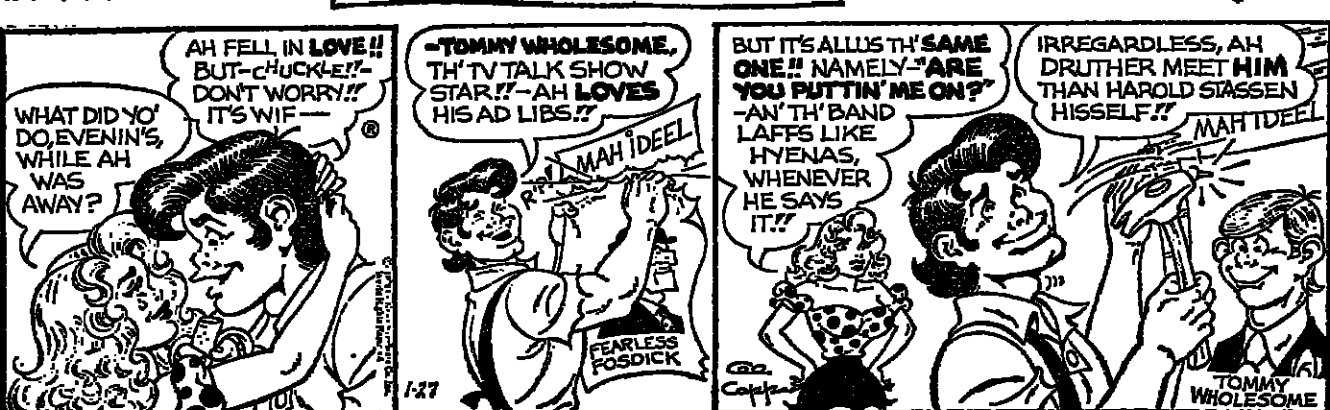
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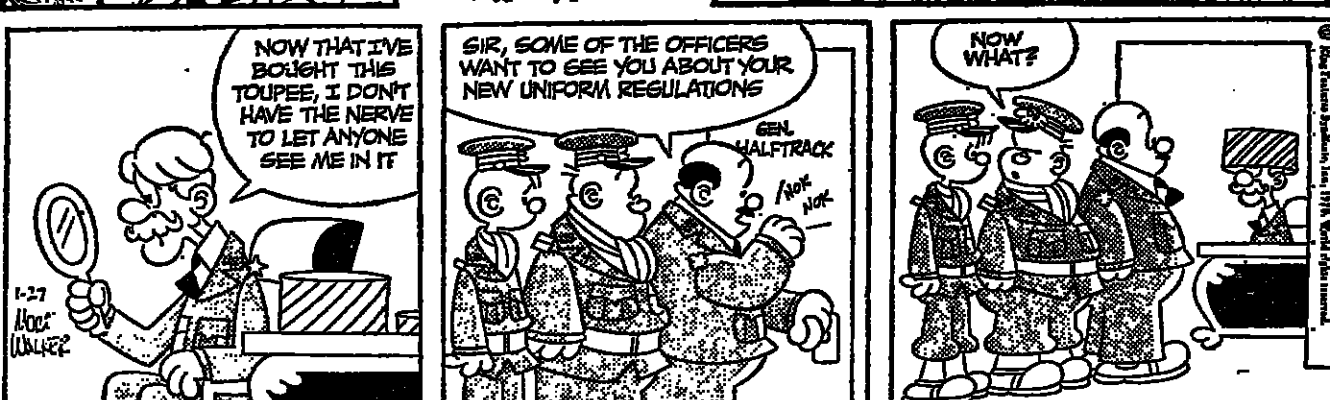
R.C.



EILABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The Far East Championship, played last month in Taipei, Taiwan, was won convincingly by the representatives of Taiwan.

Nine teams competed in the Far East event, and the final standings were China, 118 victory points; Hong Kong, 101; Australia (the defending champions), 81; Indonesia, 84. In seventh position was a Vietnamese team composed of United States servicemen.

The representatives of Taiwan used their Precision Club System to good effect on the draw. As in other "strong club" systems, the two-club opening showed a normal opening bid, including a club suit at least five cards in length. The response of four diamonds was natural, and crowded the auction so effectively that West could not readily show his two-suited hand.

Over four hearts from West, North made an imaginative bid of five diamonds. He judged, correctly, that four hearts might be made, and that a doubleton queen was adequate support for the sort of suit that South had promised by his bid.

If East had known that his partner held a major two-suiter, he would have perhaps continued to five hearts, playing a high value on his major-suit honors. Five hearts would probably succeed if South held the spade king, and if North has that card the bid is still worthwhile: the king is well placed for North-South in their own game contract.

Five diamonds could not be defeated, for the defenders had no way to maneuver a club ruff.

Instead of the actual lead of the spade ace, West's best lead at double-dummy would be a small spade. South would have to put up the king and find the right continuation.

An immediate spade return leaves the declarer in control and he makes his game.

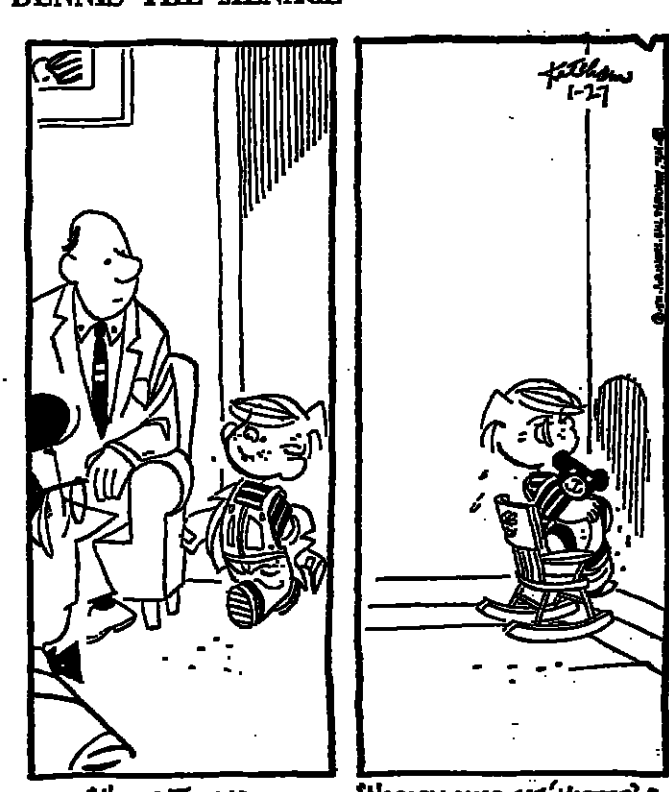
NORTH (D)
 ♠ K 7
 ♥ A 10 6
 ♦ Q 2
 ♣ K Q J 10 4 2
WEST
 ♠ A 10 8 4 3
 ♥ K J 8 5 4 3
 ♦ 7
 ♣ A
EAST
 ♠ Q 18
 ♥ Q 7 2
 ♦ 10 8 6
 ♣ 9 8 5 3
SOUTH
 ♠ 9 7 2
 ♥ 8
 ♦ A K J 8 5 4 3
 ♣ 7 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♦ 4 ♥
 5 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	E	E	P		C	R	A	B		P	H	A
E	A	G	L	E		H	E	R	A		A	R	I
A	M	A	I	N		U	S	E	D		L	A	M
L	E	D		N	E	M	O		G	A	E	L	I
C	O	R	P	O	L	E	N	T					
A	C	I	D		L	O	C	O	S		E	M	I
R	E	V											
S	T	E	M		S	O	F	A		O	B	E	E
H	O	N	O	L	I								
I	N	S	T	R		N	E	S	T		A	I	T
R	O	T	E										
A	L	L											
N	A	G	S										

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RELEC
TARIE
WOBELL
DOVERN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: WINCE DRAFT ACHING SUBTLY
 Answer: Why the snake lost the argument—HE DIDN'T HAVE A LEG TO STAND ON

BOOKS

IN TRANSIT: AN HEROI-CYCLIC NOVEL

By Brigid Brophy. Putnam. 230 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

WHAT is depressing about Brigid Brophy's sixth novel is not its echoes of a horde of other writers, among them the Olympian Joyce, but that the echoes are so painfully feeble, the bizarre wit of the "avant-garde" novel here so hopelessly halved, that the reader feels a kind of desperation in his desire to come upon something good in all these pages—something intelligent, something original and striking—something.

Perhaps Miss Brophy's asides to the reader?

And what of me as narrator? What indeed of me as character? Am I to remain forever a spawned but not yet hatched, and yet freewheeling personality?

For I am imprisoned inside this I like the tadpole-pup inside the jelly eye. I understand now that it is often self-disgust which causes suicide.

Sweet monster opera, I am in your white pool kiss. You have sucked me deep into your contralto throat, drawn me down into identification with your characters by your sheer liquid expressiveness of their emotions.

I am free of self, delivered from what seems the simultaneous but not from the delights of selfishness.

Or is this parody? It is difficult to sense when Miss Brophy is being consciously comic. (Though I suspect the entire novel can be defended as a "comic" novel; but I am fairly certain that the very ending is meant to be a joke; a simple line drawing of a fish, with the helpful word PIN on its lowermost fin.

But a novel must be about something. It can't simply establish itself as the stream-of-consciousness of an argumentative, clever, modish woman of middle age. And so "In Transit" is "about" an extremely talkative consciousness, an argumentative, clever, modish female (male?) who finds herself (himself?) in a vast airport lounge, waiting. The allegorical possibilities are many, and Miss Brophy's blurb writers have not hesitated to stake them out for us, but I will resist: Somehow one never gets beyond the superficial sound of words in "In Transit."

And that is one of the dozens of themes that fail to escape the "probings" of Miss Brophy's pen. The problem of language; the failure of language; the confusion of language; language as a "given" theme for a modish modern novel; language as the cause of "linguistic" irony. Perhaps because of the deterioration of words in the twentieth century we are being treated to extremely dull novels and plays that celebrate such deterioration—and the illustrious Beckett, the demonic Tones-

come most immediately to mind—as if a natural impulse for language, for the beauty of language, were a prerequisite of this serious and profound news.

Unfortunately, Miss Brophy can do nothing with her theme except write line after line, page after page, occasionally coming out into typographic tricks and drawings, leading whimsically through sequences which are evidently meant to parody of other types of writing, while the introverted, involved in "survivalistic" ventures that may have something to do with a "quest" for self-recognition or a "quest" form.

The novel ends, or seems to end, with a catastrophe. Or, at least, we are told that such a catastrophe, that it seems to be happening, at any rate, the novel's chaotic conclusion signs out with a formal as well ("Love of You has, I am to say, decided me to live. I am coming out now, of dative, to and for You—to for, that is, Scholastically, I am certain of the being of the fish and of the lowermost fin: PIN.

Joyce Carol Oates' recent novel is "Them." I wrote this review for World, Literary supplement The Washington Post.

Best Seller

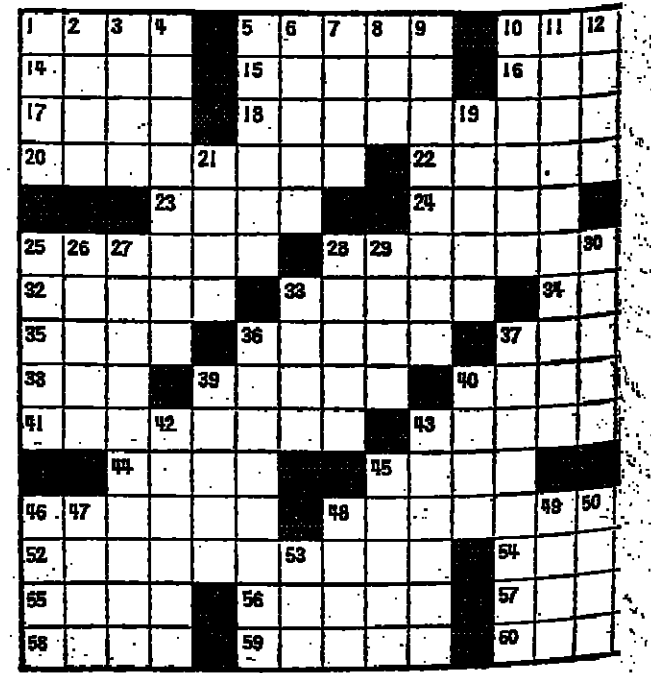
The New York Times
 An analysis based on reports more than 125 bookstores in 46 cities. Figures in right-hand column represent sensitive appearances.

- | This week | Last week | FICTION |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| 1 | | The Godfather, Part II |
| 2 | | The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles |
| 3 | | The House on the Strand, De Maupier |
| 4 | | The Inheritors, Robins |
| 5 | | Fire From Heaven, De Maupier |
| 6 | | Puppet on a Chain, MacLean |
| 7 | | In This House of Breeds, Golden |
| 8 | | The Seven Minutes, Walcott |
| 9 | | The Shivering Sands, Roth |
| 10 | | Shoot Straight, Breslin |
| | | GENERAL |
| 1 | | The Selling of the President 1968, McClellan |
| 2 | | The Peter Principle, Peterafsky |
| 3 | | Present at the Creation, Ashton |
| 4 | | The American People, Fraser |
| 5 | | The Collapse of the Third Republic, Blum |
| 6 | | Ambassador's Journal, Calbraith |
| 7 | | The Graham Kerr Cookbook |
| 8 | | In Someone's Shadow, McKuen |
| 9 | | Everything You Wanted to Know About Sex, Werber |

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Weakens | 1 Fluids |
| 5 New kind of lottery | 2 Mine entrance |
| 10 ... kind of "I do" | 3 Essence |
| 14 Prepare copy | 4 Pittsburgh team |
| 15 Extend | 5 Stylish |
| 16 Israeli port | 6 Leases |
| 17 Formality | 7 Forensic dwellers |
| 18 Underhand street maneuver | 8 — de-lance |
| 20 Unbeliever | 9 Sounding like a bowstring |
| 23 Italian port | 10 Representative part |
| 24 Ledger entry | 11 North Atlantic people |
| 25 River to the Colorado | 12 English composer |
| 26 Guarantee | |
| 27 Elevation | |
| 32 Santa | |
| 33 Heating places | |
| 34 Scout group | |
| 35 Book of Bible | |
| 36 Crash in Britain | |
| 37 Droplet | |
| 38 Wreath | |
| 39 Aspects | |
| 40 Describe, as a sentence | |
| 41 Draws out | |
| 42 Congregated | |
| 43 Man's nickname | |



Bradshaw Likely 1st Pick

Pro Football Holds College Draft Today

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The college football draft, which is expected to be the most important event of the week, will begin today at 10 a.m. in New York City. The draft will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the National Football League (NFL) will select players from the college ranks.

The first choice belongs to the Steelers, who are expected to select Bradshaw, a big blond quarterback from Louisiana Polytechnic. Bradshaw, who is expected to be the first pick, is a senior at Louisiana Polytechnic. He is a big blond quarterback who is expected to be the first pick. He is a senior at Louisiana Polytechnic. He is a big blond quarterback who is expected to be the first pick.

The Steelers own the rights to Bradshaw, but they have been offered by the Dallas Cowboys. The Steelers are expected to select Bradshaw, a big blond quarterback from Louisiana Polytechnic. Bradshaw, who is expected to be the first pick, is a senior at Louisiana Polytechnic. He is a big blond quarterback who is expected to be the first pick.

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NFL Playoffs On Paris Screen

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The National Football League's divisional playoffs, featuring the Minnesota Vikings vs. the Los Angeles Rams and the Cleveland Browns vs. the Dallas Cowboys, will be presented Wednesday on the Paris screen.

The free showings, sponsored by TWA and American Express, will take place at 12:15 and 8 p.m. at the Olympia Le Triomphe, 25 Champs-Élysées. For schedules in other cities, consult the local TWA office.

If You Can't Join 'em, Beat 'em: ABA Declares 'War' on NBA

By Mark Asher

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Following a pronouncement by commissioner Jack Dolph that a "war" is on, the American Basketball Association (ABA) has declared a "war" on the National Basketball Association (NBA).

Dolph announced that the league's 11 teams would actively expand, putting a \$15 million price on a new franchise, and would engage in an all-out war with the NBA for players.

The ABA's expansion plan, which would add 11 teams, would bring the total to 22 teams. The ABA's expansion plan, which would add 11 teams, would bring the total to 22 teams.

76ers Set Philadelphia Mark By Routing Rockets, 159-131

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers, led by Julius Erving, routed the Houston Rockets 159-131 in a National Basketball Association game.

The 76ers set a new franchise record by scoring 159 points. The 76ers set a new franchise record by scoring 159 points.

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Junior College Farms Raise Bumper Crop

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Junior college recruiting is becoming more prominent on the national college basketball scene, as many coaches, critical of the two-year recruiting process, are switching to four-year colleges.

Frank H. H. is among them. He, who will retire at the end of the season after 35 seasons at Oklahoma State, has often said: "Junior college players are marginal in their grades and marginal in their shooting."



APRES SKI—Ernie Korri of My, Minn., loses a ski just after takeoff in U.S. ski-jumping championships and lands at 60 mph. on one ski and a boot. Korri was not seriously hurt in the fall that followed.

Flood Reveals He's Having Second Thoughts About Suit

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Curt Flood said he was having second thoughts about his lawsuit against baseball's reserve clause.

He said his attorney, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, had told him he probably wouldn't play ball next season and that the suit might take two years.

"I've had second thoughts about my suit," Flood said. "But I think I'm on the right track."

NBA Standings

Los Angeles	26	24	520	3
Chicago	26	28	472	5 1/2
San Francisco	26	28	472	5 1/2
Phoenix	23	31	429	8 1/2
San Diego	18	31	387	10 1/2
Seattle	18	31	386	11

Seattle's Sunday's Record

New York	103	85	125	1
Albany	17	10	86	16 1/2
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College Basketball

SEATTLE, Jan. 26 (AP)—The University of Washington's basketball team, led by star player Gus Williams, defeated the University of Oregon 74-62 in a Big Eight Conference game.

The Bulldogs took over undisputed possession of first place by defeating nationally ranked Louisville, 86-75, for their 15th straight conference success. Once again it was Halliburton, a 6-foot-6-inch forward, who sparked Drake with 28 points, 16 in the second half.

Flyers Get a Couple of Zeros In Pursuit of Blues Yonder

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—It took consecutive shutouts to do it, but the Philadelphia Flyers have made some progress in the National Hockey League's Western Division race.

The Flyers blanked St. Louis, 3-0, yesterday, after a 6-0 shutout of Minnesota the night before.

That cut the Blues' lead over the second-place Flyers to 11 points. Bernie Parent made 30 saves, to stop the Blues.

To Stop S. Africa Cricket Tour Apartheid Protesters Make Pitch in Britain

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Cricket and violence, one might suppose, is as unlikely a combination as Caliban and crocheting. Yet the linkage has been made here, probably for the first time in the panderous gentile game's eight-century history.

The new juxtaposition has been brought about by the ardent, two-sided British campaigners against South African apartheid. In nocturnal raids last week, demonstrators took direct action against 12 fields throughout Britain. By almost universal consensus, what they did was not cricket.

Jack Hits Million Mark

YANCEY, a 31-year-old professional from Pompano Beach, Fla., and a former West Point team captain, held a four-stroke edge over Nicklaus in the final round of the Pebble Beach links.

In 64-degree temperature and under a clear, sunny sky, Yancey scored a 69 for a 72-hole total of 278. Nicklaus shot a spectacular seven-under-par round for second place at 279.

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Yancey Holds Off Nicklaus To Win Crosby by One Shot

By Lincoln A. Warden

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 26 (UPI)—Bert Yancey withstood a closing bid of 65 by Jack Nicklaus yesterday to win the Bing Crosby golf tournament by one stroke.

Yancey, a 31-year-old professional from Pompano Beach, Fla., and a former West Point team captain, held a four-stroke edge over Nicklaus in the final round of the Pebble Beach links.

Nikro Has Surgery

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Atlanta Braves' ace knuckler, Nikro, remained in "very good condition" today after undergoing an emergency appendectomy.

Nikro was rushed to the hospital yesterday with an attack of appendicitis. A team spokesman said Nikro, 23-13 last season, was expected to be able to report on time for spring training.

The Scoreboard

ed the shutout. The North Stars
threw 40 shots at him and 41 more
at Oakland's Gary Smith yesterday,
but managed only one goal for the
weekend as Oakland won, 4-1. Mike
Laughton took care of Oakland's
offense, scoring three goals, all on
assists by Don O'Donoghue. The
victory moved the Seals within a
point of fourth-place Minnesota at
the West.

Canadians 4, Red Wings 1

Jacques Lemaire, the Montreal
left wing, scored two goals in the
last 55 seconds of the first period,
starting the Canadiens off to a 4-1
victory over Detroit, Montreal's
first triumph in five games against
the Red Wings this season. Lemaire
scored his 27th and 28th goals of
the season and leads the NHL in
that department. He also assisted
on another tally.

Bruins 3, Penguins 1

Boston remained tied with Mon-
real, 4 points back of first-place
New York in the East, by beating
Pittsburgh, 3-1. The Bruins broke
a 1-1 tie on Fred Stanfield's power-
play goal in the third period.

Rangers 3, Kings 2

New York kept pace by knocking
off Los Angeles, 3-2. Rookie Bill
Fairbairn, highest scoring freshman
in the NHL, hit his 15th goal,
breaking a third-period tie. Walt
Tkaczuk had a goal and an assist
for New York, extending his point-
scoring streak to 12 games. Fair-
bairn has scored goals in three
straight.

Maple Leafs 3, Black Hawks 2

Dave Keon and Mike Walton
scored goals 34 seconds apart in
the third period and Toronto beat
Chicago, 3-2, the Black Hawks
lost at home since Nov. 15.

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house. Beautifully furnished. Avail-
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COSTA RICA: Luxury villa to let May
1st. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, pool,
view, 1000 sq. ft. Call: P.O. Box 100,
San Jose, Costa Rica.

WILL FURNISHED: 2-bedroom house
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Art Buchwald

The Hungry Writers

WASHINGTON—The story of Michael Brody, heir to an oil fortune, is a story of millions, thousands, or hundreds, depending on which newspaper you read on which day, sounds like it was written by two very hungry writers.

They go in to see the head of the studio.

"J.B., we have this great idea for a movie. Tell him, Al."

"Well, J.B., it's about this 21-year-old kid who plays a guitar and has long hair and believes everyone should love each other. He inherits \$3 million from his grandfather, who invented a better substitute."

J.B. says, "Both of you get out of here."

"Wait a minute, J.B. There's more to it than that. He walks down the street handing out thousands of dollars to anyone he likes. Pretty soon, there's an army of people trying to get to him for schemes they want financed."

J.B. looks at the two men. "Do you want me to call the studio police?"

"Please, J.B., let Sam tell you what we've got. Sam told me the guy can't go anywhere without people following him and screaming at him for some of the money. People sit outside his home, his apartment. They call him night and day. They tear his clothes; they break his guitar. He has to hire a bodyguard. The press won't let him alone."

"He holds a press conference

and announces he has the solution to the Vietnam war."

J.B. clenches his fist. "How the hell did you guys get into my office in the first place?"

"Sam, tell him what happens next."

"Then he demands to see President Nixon. He says he's got something very important to tell him. He goes down to the White House, but the guards won't let him in. So he says he'll meet with Brezhnev in the Kremlin instead. You take it, Al."

"While all this is going on, the guy is being dogged day and night by nuts. He's starting to flip. He screams at the people that they're all greedy, and he won't give them any money if they act like animals. J.B. presses the buzzer on his desk. The secretary comes in. "Show these men out and if they come back again, call the nearest mental institution."

"J.B., this could be a great movie. Bigger than 'Easy Rider.' The guy gets so sore at the people that he hires a plane and flies to the Caribbean with a plane load of reporters. But he can't find any peace there, either. So he flies back to New York and decides to make a record about peace."

"Now, this is the part you're going to like, J.B. It's the finish to end all finishes. Tell him, Sam."

"The guy goes on the Ed Sullivan Show! Ed interviews him and then he sings a song."

"Can't you see it, J.B.? The whole country is watching him and he tells them that money isn't everything, and the most important thing is to have good vibrations."

J.B. gets up from his chair. "OUT!!! OUT!!!"

Both writers hold on to the desk as the studio police start pulling them.

Al yells, "Now for the switch at the end. The guy doesn't have \$3 million—he only has a lousy \$4 million, so everyone gets sore at him and he finally discovers that you can't buy love."

As they are being dragged down the hall, Sam cries, "All right. If you think it's too far-fetched, we'll take out the part about him going on the Ed Sullivan Show!"

Sam Sebastian Festival

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The San Sebastian International Film Festival will be held here between July 5 and 14. Festival director Miguel Echazuri has announced.

3 Gold Medals At Mitropoulos Music Contest

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Young conductors from France, the United States and Argentina won gold medals in the Dimitri Mitropoulos International Music Competition at Carnegie Hall yesterday.

Philippe Bender of France, David Gilbert of the United States and Mario Benvenuti of Argentina won first place gold medals and \$5,000 each.

The second place silver medal and \$2,500 was presented to Yuvall Zalkow of Israel. Guido Ajmone-Marsan of the United States was awarded the bronze third place medal and \$1,000.



If Winter Comes . . .

Members of the Art Club of Augsburg College in Minneapolis turned thoughts to spring as they built Frosty the Mowing Man.

The Phenomenon That Is Euphemistically Called White

By Delos Smith

NEW YORK (UPI)—The way Dr. C. Loring Brace interprets anthropological evidence "the ancestors of all modern men were probably what in America today is called black."

The interpretation was his part in a survey of "The State of the Species," the species being Homo sapiens. His part was to trace our origins.

He got the assignment because he is an anthropologist and curator of physical anthropology at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Brace's evidence consists of fossilized bones, some "hominid" or near-human, and stone chips used by man-like creatures as tools. Some hominid bones are believed to be about 4 million years old.

Reasoning from this evidence, Dr. Brace suggested that man had his origins in Africa over a period of at least 4 million years and his original coloration was established through one of a number of "cultural adaptations" that permitted him to rise from an ape stage.

This was the adaptation which allowed him to make his main living by hunting and devouring other animals. Being a primitive, he was relatively night-blind, and could hunt only by day.

That was strenuous for a tropical animal and man "was faced with the problem of dissipating metabolically generated heat," Dr. Brace believes. Man

solved it by evolving "the hairless human skin, richly endowed with sweat glands."

But the loss of hair exposed him "to the potentially damaging effect of the ultraviolet component of tropical sunlight." This in turn led to the development of "melanin" which is the natural protective pigment that makes skin black or near black.

This evolutionary process by natural selection, according to Dr. Brace's calculations, was completed a little less than 1 million years ago. Anthropology is confused over what to call this creature. Dr. Brace called him "Pithecanthropine" man.

Brain Size

"The conversion of this being into what is technically known as Homo sapiens requires only the further expansion of the brain from the Pithecanthropine average of 1,000 cubic centimeters (61 cubic inches) which is actually within the range of modern variation, to the average today of 1,400 cubic centimeters (85 cubic inches)," Dr. Brace said. Fragmentary fossil evidence suggests that this transition had taken place by about 120,000 years ago.

From the emergence of man in his Pithecanthropine and then in his Neanderthal form, "human evolution has been characterized by a series of reductions," Dr. Brace interpreted.

"More effective hunting techniques lessened the burden of the hunter's physique, and an eventual reduction in

muscularity was the result. Manipulating tools lessened the stress on the anterior teeth, and the consequent reduction of these and their supporting bony architecture converted the Neanderthal face into the modern form.

White Phenomenon

"Here clothing was developed for survival in northern climates, the significance of protective skin pigment was lessened, and the consequent reduction produced the phenomenon that is euphemistically called white," Dr. Brace said.

The survey was the enterprise of Natural History, Journal of the American Museum of Natural History, and was a supplement to its January issue. The survey editor, Alan P. Tjebkes, summed up his overall findings by forecasting an end for Homo sapiens.

Man now is becoming an urban species and by the year 2000 over half of its billion living specimens will be living in "hive-like cities," he said.

"This may end the 35,000-year span of Homo sapiens and begin the era of Homo civitatus, a new communal species that would control its reproduction and manage its 'biosphere'."

As for Dr. Brace's interpretation, this reporter checked three other anthropologists for contradictions. Some quibbled on detail but all agreed that in all likelihood the most remote of modern man's ancestors were not white.

PEOPLE: She's Part of Gift To San Francisco

"I'm part of the exhibit," said Tullah Hanley as she watched the unloading of part of the 210 art objects worth \$3 million that she has donated to the De Young Museum in San Francisco. The 46-year-old Hungarian-born dancer and socialite, who has been dancing in Europe and the United States until 21 years ago when she married millionaire Edward Hanley, Hanley, who made a fortune in natural gas, died in April at age 76. Her collection, which includes 210 art objects, was donated to the De Young Museum in San Francisco in October. "I do classical interpretive dances... even harem dances, but not belly dances," she said. "There are no bones in my body when I dance. I can move like the floor is like rubber because 'now I belong to the public domain' and at one point she called herself 'a unique and original piece of the Edward Hanley Collection.'"



Tullah Hanley

Japanese film students doing a survey of American films at art fairs flocked on to the "Lord knows what they thought of her life. Perhaps her performance was too authentic. Motion picture producers propositioned her to repeat a role in a film 'What of a girl do they think I am, she asked.'"

Comedian Bob Hope says, "I don't know if it's a gift or a curse, but I don't want to improve my golf game until he does. He's a better golfer than I am. Politicians are good golfers. Hope noted they're terrific when they're around the green. Yeah, when they're lining up a putt, they're lining up a putt, they're lining up a putt."

Mike Jagger, lead singer of the Rolling Stones, was 2,000 miles away in London when the charges against her girlfriend Marianne Faithfull were dismissed. "For U.S. President and Mrs. Ly B. Johnson, vacationing in Los Angeles, were given an intimate dinner party by Mexican artist and Mrs. Gustavo Ordaz in Acapulco. "Joan Collins, 32, cited 'irreconcilable differences' in her divorce suit. She is suing to dissolve her marriage to actor Anthony Newley. They were separated Oct. 6. The Fashion Foundation, America named Prince Charles of England as the best-dressed man in its 'international city' category. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew topped 'statesman' group."

"On the day when I had to do the nude scene with Ken Colvig, we both took off our clothes. I said Sylvia Miles of her prostitute role in 'Midnight Cowboy.' 'I wasn't self-conscious because I'd gone around and told the crew members not to pay any attention.' Everything went smoothly until 23

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